



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

THIRD QUARTER  
**Q3**  
2024

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

## THIRD QUARTER 2024

### **Announcement:**

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development".

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20<sup>th</sup> each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75<sup>th</sup> Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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# Preface

The Labour Market Review (LMR) is a quarterly publication by the Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). This report aims to bring official statistics to life through reviews and features that highlighted the most recent trends in the labour market. The quarterly statistics are consolidated into a narrative to provide readers with a comprehensive view of Malaysia's labour market.

The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the third quarter of 2024 by contextualizing its linkages to the country's economic performance and social circumstances during the period. The review covers three main aspects of national labour market information encompassing labour supply, demand, productivity and employee wages. A dedicated segment on a selected issue or theme related to global and national labour market circumstances is also included in this report. A special feature of the LMR is that each quarter include one or more article(s) highlighting labour market issues through statistics; or delving into methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics. Detailed quarterly time series statistical tables pertaining to the four topics are also included.

The report elaborates on the year-on-year changes as well as short-term changes from the previous quarter to examine the immediate effect of recent events. Users are advised to interpret quarterly changes with caution as they are non-seasonally adjusted. The LMR can be used by policy makers, academicians, economists, researchers and other users for studies related to the labour market.

DOSM gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contributions rendered by all parties in making this report a success. Every feedback and suggestions towards improving future reports are highly appreciated. It is hoped that this report can facilitate the growing demand for labour market statistics.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
Chief Statistician Malaysia

November 2024

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## Glossary

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- Category of skills : For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 namely Skilled workers - 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and associate professionals; Semi-skilled workers - 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Service and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers; and Low-skilled workers - 9. Elementary occupations
- Economic activity : Refers to classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into sub-sectors.
- Educational attainment : Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education.
- Employed : All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own account worker or unpaid family worker). They are also considered as employed if they did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to and those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.
- Employees : Refers to any person who is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether written or oral and whether expressed or implied, to work for an employer.
- Employer : Refer to the person with whom an employee has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship and includes; (i) a manager, agent or person responsible for the payment of salary or wages to an “employee”; (ii) any body of persons, whether or not statutory or incorporated; and (iii) any Government, Department of Government, statutory bodies, local authorities or other bodies specified in the Second Schedule and, where an employee is employed with any such Government, department, authority or body or with any officer on behalf of any such Government, department, authority or body, the officer under whom such employee is working shall be deemed to be an employer: Provided that no such officer shall be personally liable under this Act for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith by him as an officer of the such employer.
- Employment-to-population ratio : The proportion of employed population to working-age population, expressed as a percentage.

## Glossary

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Filled jobs	: Paid employee (full-time and part-time); and thus, exclude individual proprietors and business partners, unpaid family workers and employees on unpaid leave.
Jobs	: Total labour required by establishments to produce goods and services at a given point in time, which comprised of filled jobs and vacancies.
Jobs created	: Jobs created in an organisation which were not previously available, including newly created service schemes, jobs created for the promotion of existing employees and increase in the number of jobs from the existing structure.
Labour force	: The population in the working-age group (in completed years at last birthday), either employed or unemployed in the reference week.
Labour force participation rate	: The ratio of labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.
Labour productivity	: Refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output. It is calculated by using the ratio of value added to the total hours worked or employment by sector in Malaysia.
Outside labour force	: All persons not classified as employed or unemployed which includes housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.
Skill-related underemployment	: Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories.
Status in employment	: Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked and is adapted based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).
Time-related underemployment	: People employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work.
Total hour worked	: The aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter which is the result of multiplying employment with the average weekly hours times 13 weeks.
Unemployed	: Those who did not work during the reference week but are interested to work and seeking for a job. Classified into two groups which are actively and inactively unemployed.
Unemployment rate	: The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed as a percentage.

## Glossary

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Vacancies	: Unfilled jobs which are ready to be filled. Employers are actively seeking candidates including advertising vacancies, issuing notices and registering with employment agencies as well as conducting interviews to select candidates to fill in the vacancies.
Value added	: The difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the value added of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid and less interest received.
Wages	: All remuneration in money payable to the employees due to his contract of service or apprenticeship, whether agreed to be paid monthly, weekly, daily or otherwise and includes any bonus, commission or allowance payable by the employer to the employee whether such bonus, commission or allowance is payable under his contract of service, apprenticeship or otherwise, but does not include: (i) service charge; (ii) overtime payment; (iii) gratuity; (iv) retirement benefit; (v) retrenchment, lay-off or termination benefits; (vi) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession; or (vii) any other remuneration or payment as may be exempted by the Minister.
Working age	: All persons aged between 15 to 64 years who are either in the labour force or outside labour force
Youth	: All persons between the aged of 15 and 24 years

## Acronyms

---

DOSM	:	Department of Statistics Malaysia
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	:	Labour Force Survey
MASCO	:	Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation
MSIC	:	Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification
MSMEs	:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Q	:	Quarter
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
TVET	:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

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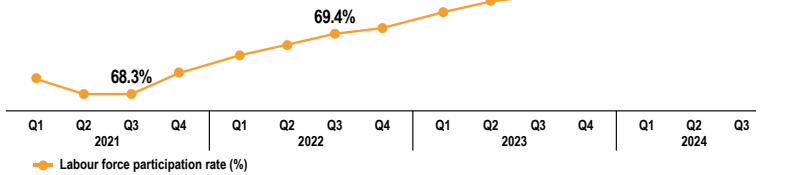
# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, THIRD QUARTER 2024

Malaysia's employment continues to expand in the third quarter of 2024 to 16.72 million persons, driven by sustained labour demand

## LABOUR SUPPLY

### Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

went up by 0.4 percentage points compared to Q3 2023



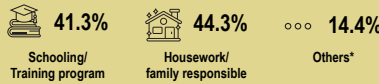
**17.26 million**  
labour force

▲ 2.6% YoY  
▲ 0.7% QoQ

**7.22 million**  
outside  
labour force

▲ 0.6% YoY  
▲ 0.5% QoQ

More than **85 per cent** did not seek for work due to schooling and housework



\*refer to people who are going for further study, disabled, not interested/ just completed study and retired/ old age

## LABOUR DEMAND

During Q3 2024

**9.01 million jobs** in economic sector

increased 1.2 per cent compared to the same quarter of 2023



**8.82 million**  
filled jobs

▲ 1.2% YoY  
▲ 0.6% QoQ



**191.8 thousand**  
vacancies

▲ 0.4% YoY  
▲ 0.2% QoQ

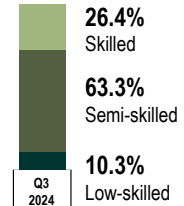


More than half (**56.9%**) of jobs opening during Q3 2024 were in the **Manufacturing sector** with a total of **109.1 thousand vacancies**



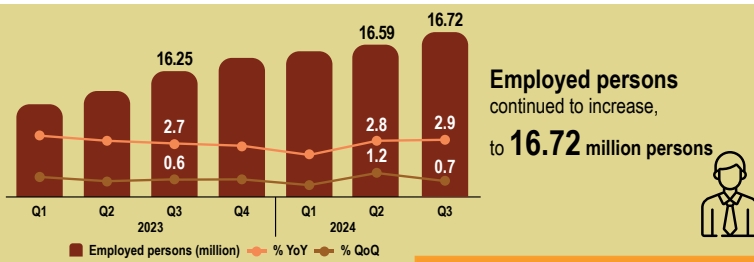
**31.8 thousand**  
jobs  
created

▼ -0.6% YoY  
▼ -0.2% QoQ



Total hours worked during Q3 2024

**9.67 billion hours** ▲ 2.7% YoY ▲ 0.6% QoQ



Employed persons continued to increase,

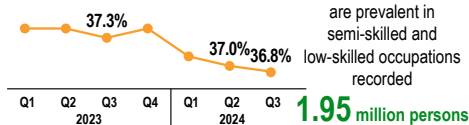
to **16.72 million persons**

### Underemployment situation

**159.1 thousand**  
time-related  
underemployment

Rate: **1.0%**  
▼ -15.8% YoY  
▼ -6.3% QoQ

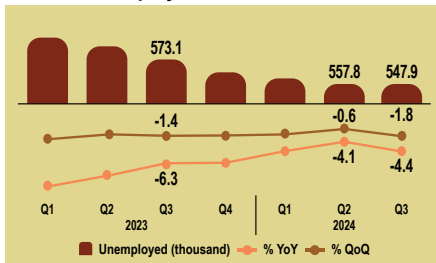
**Skill-related underemployment rate**



More than one-third of tertiary-educated employed persons are prevalent in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations recorded

**1.95 million persons**

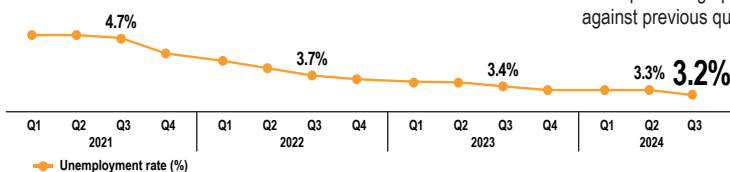
## National unemployment situation



Unemployed decreased during Q3 2024 to

**547.9 thousand persons**

Unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points year-on-year, declined 0.1 percentage points against previous quarter



## LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Both measures of labour productivity registered an increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year

Labour productivity during Q3 2024



**RM43.3**  
per hour worked



**RM25,077**  
per employment



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# Key Reviews for Q3 2024

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- ▶ Employment expanded in the third quarter of 2024, reaching 16.72 million persons amid sustained labour demand.
- ▶ Labour supply demonstrated a continued upward trend in Q3 2024, with the labour force increased 2.6 per cent year-on-year to 17.26 million persons, corresponding to LFPR of 70.5 per cent. The number of employed persons rose significantly by 2.9 per cent, up from 2.8 per cent in the previous quarter, reaching 16.72 million persons. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed persons declined by 4.4 per cent year-on-year to 547.9 thousand persons.
- ▶ The number of individuals in time-related underemployment (working fewer than 30 hours per week while able and willing to work additional hours) declined by 15.8 per cent year-on-year to 159.1 thousand persons. Consequently, the rate of time-related underemployment fell by 0.2 percentage points year-on-year to 1.0 per cent.
- ▶ Labour demand in the economic sector maintained its upward trajectory, with total job numbers rising by 1.2 per cent year-on-year to 9.01 million in Q3 2024. Filled jobs also increased by 1.2 per cent year-on-year to 8.82 million. Concurrently, job vacancies rose by 0.4 per cent year-on-year, totalling 191.8 thousand in Q3 2024.
- ▶ Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.3 per cent in Q3 2024, driven by robust investment activities and continued growth in exports. The expansion was attributed to increased household spending, favourable labour market conditions, and supportive government policies. Thus, Labour productivity, measured as value added per employment, increased by 2.4 per cent, reaching RM25,077 per employment in Q3 2024.
- ▶ In tandem with Malaysia's robust economic performance, the labour market has demonstrated steady improvement. Strong domestic demand and recovery in the external sector have driven job creation, positively influencing the labour force. Looking ahead, various initiatives aimed at boosting labour market participation are expected to enhance competitiveness and support sustained growth and stability in the coming months.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

# Malaysia's employment continues to expand in the third quarter of 2024 to 16.72 million persons, driven by sustained labour demand

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In Q3 2024, the global economy maintained a resilient stance despite continued uncertainty and geopolitical challenges, according to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) released in October 2024. Global economic growth for 2024 is projected at 3.2 per cent, consistent with earlier forecasts, with a slight increase to 3.3 per cent expected in 2025. However, inflationary challenges persist, particularly in the services sector, complicating efforts to reduce inflation. These ongoing pressures have led to expectations of prolonged higher interest rates, with risks further amplified by escalating trade tensions and policy uncertainty. In response, the IMF recommends a cautious policy approach, emphasizing a balance between stabilizing prices and reinforcing economic resilience.

Malaysia's economic growth remains on track to reach 4.0 per cent to 5.0 per cent in 2024, supported by strong domestic demand and an improving export sector, as indicated in Bank Negara Malaysia's (BNM) recent reports<sup>1</sup>. During Q3 2024, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) recorded a growth of 5.3 per cent, with supply-side performance mainly driven by the services, manufacturing, and construction sectors. On the demand side, private final consumption expenditure remained the primary driver, followed by expenditure in gross fixed capital formation<sup>2</sup>. This trajectory aligns with BNM's growth target for the year, although vulnerabilities persist due to potential external shocks and global inflation uncertainties.

The services sector continues to be a major driver of Malaysia's economic performance, with robust growth across all sub-sectors, particularly in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, and business services. The manufacturing sector also recorded solid growth, driven by increased production in electrical, electronic, and optical products; petroleum, chemical, rubber, and plastic products; and non-metallic mineral, basic metal, and fabricated metal products. Meanwhile, the construction sector saw significant expansion, highlighted by double-digit growth in all sub-sectors, notably specialised construction activities and non-residential buildings. In the agriculture sector, growth was primarily supported by oil palm, other agriculture, and livestock sub-sectors, although the fishing sub-sector posted a decline during the quarter<sup>2</sup>.

Malaysia's labour market also demonstrated steady progress, with the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) reaching a historical high of 70.5 per cent and the unemployment rate declining to 3.2 per cent. Employment increased by 2.9 per cent year-on-year, while job vacancies rose slightly, reflecting stronger labour market absorption<sup>3</sup>. A total of 31.8 thousand new jobs were created in Q3 2024, a trend expected to continue as the economy strengthens and attracts new investments<sup>4</sup>.

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1 Bank Negara Malaysia (2024). Economic & Monetary Review 2023

2 Department of Statistics Malaysia (2024). Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Third Quarter 2024

3 Department of Statistics Malaysia (2024). Labour Force Statistics, Third Quarter 2024

4 Department of Statistics Malaysia (2024). Employment Statistics, Third Quarter 2024

Despite the optimistic economic outlook for Malaysia, risks from the global economy persist, particularly due to inflation volatility and interest rate fluctuations. The IMF advises that well-coordinated and strategically timed policy actions are crucial to maintaining price stability and restoring economic resilience<sup>5</sup>. In Malaysia, efforts to manage inflation and support economic growth must consider these global headwinds and the potential for a slowdown in external demand.

In summary, Malaysia's economy remains on a positive trajectory for 2024, driven by strong domestic demand and an export recovery. However, policymakers must prepare for global financial developments that could impact Malaysia's inflation outlook and interest rate environment, requiring a balanced approach to domestic needs and evolving global conditions.

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5 International Monetary Fund. (2024). World economic outlook: Navigating uncertainties and inflation dynamics, October 2024

## 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

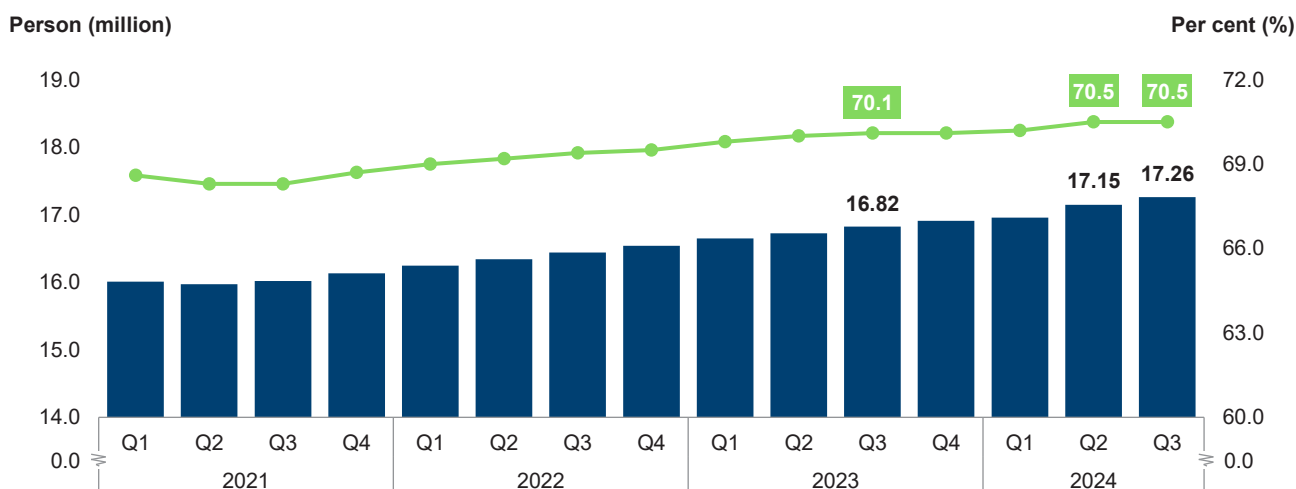
### 2.1 Labour force

Labour supply continued shows upward trend in Q3 2024, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose by 0.4 percentage points compared to the same quarter of the preceding year to reach 70.5 per cent. During the same period, the number of labour force rose by 2.6 per cent (+439.3 thousand) year-on-year as compared to 2.5 per cent recorded in Q2 2024. Meanwhile, a comparison from the previous quarter showed that the number of labour force grew by 0.7 per cent (+114.4 thousand), while the LFPR remained steady at 70.5 per cent [Chart 2.1 & 2.2].

Chart 2.1:

#### Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

■ Labour force — Labour force participation rate (%)



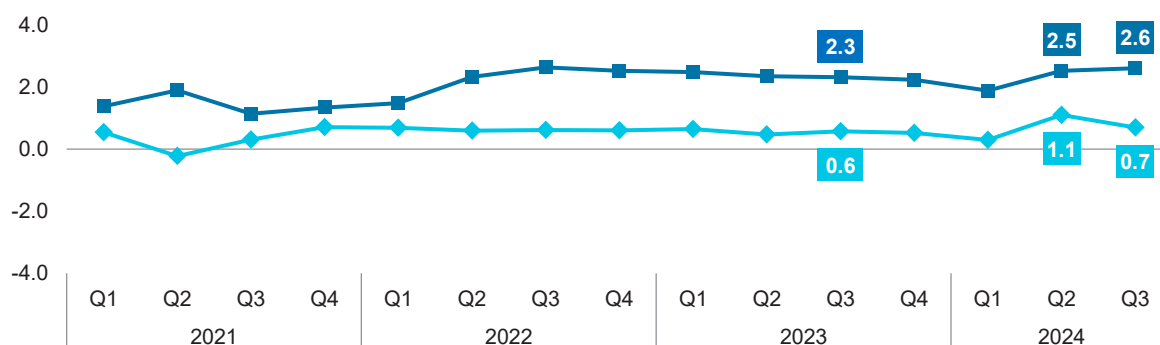
Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.2:

#### Percentage change of labour force, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

■ Year-on-year (%) — Quarter-on-quarter (%)

Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

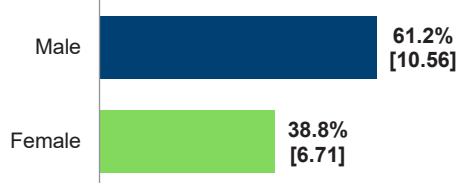
The male population made up more than half of the country's labour force, contributing 61.2 per cent or 10.56 million persons in Q3 2024. This number increased by 2.5 per cent (+257.3 thousand) year-on-year. Meanwhile, the female labour force accounted for 38.8 per cent, recording a rise of 2.8 per cent (+182.1 thousand) to 6.71 million persons during the quarter. On a quarterly basis, both male and female labour force grew by 0.5 and 0.9 per cent respectively compared to the preceding quarter [Chart 2.3].

Chart 2.3:

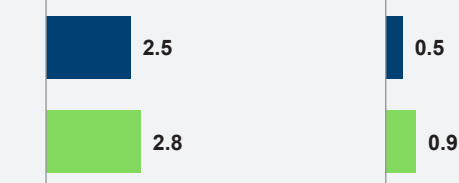
### Distribution and percentage change of labour force by sex, Q3 2024

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)  
Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

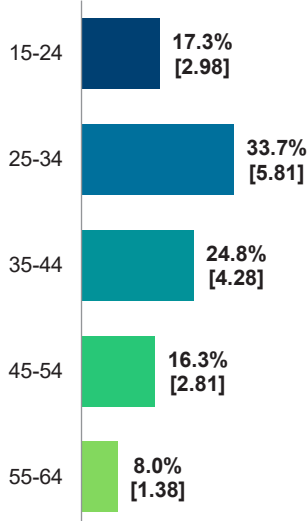
Further disaggregation by age group, those aged 25 to 34 years represent the largest composition of labour force, comprising a share of 33.7 per cent or 5.81 million persons in Q3 2024. In the meantime, labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 24.8 per cent or equivalent to 4.28 million persons, followed by youth aged 15 to 24 years with a share of 17.3 per cent or 2.98 million persons [Chart 2.4].

Chart 2.4:

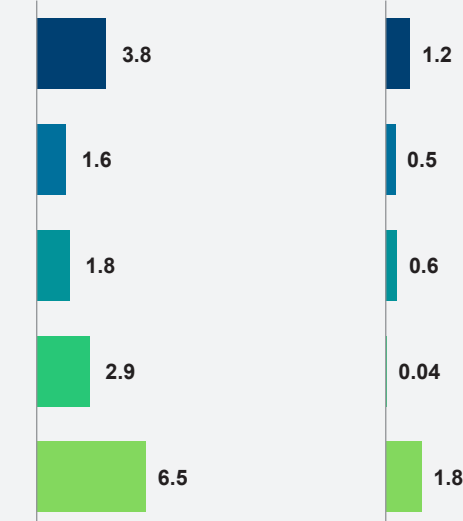
### Distribution and percentage change of labour force by age group, Q3 2024

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)  
Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

All age groups showed positive year-on-year growth in labour force. The highest growth was recorded by the age group of 55 to 64 years, with a growth of 6.5 per cent (+84.1 thousand) in Q3 2024. Another category that observed an addition in labour force was the youth aged 15 to 24 years with 3.8 per cent (+109.0 thousand), followed by the age group of 45 to 54 years which grew by 2.9 per cent (+78.0 thousand). Furthermore, the number of labour force also showed positive quarter-on-quarter growth across all age groups.

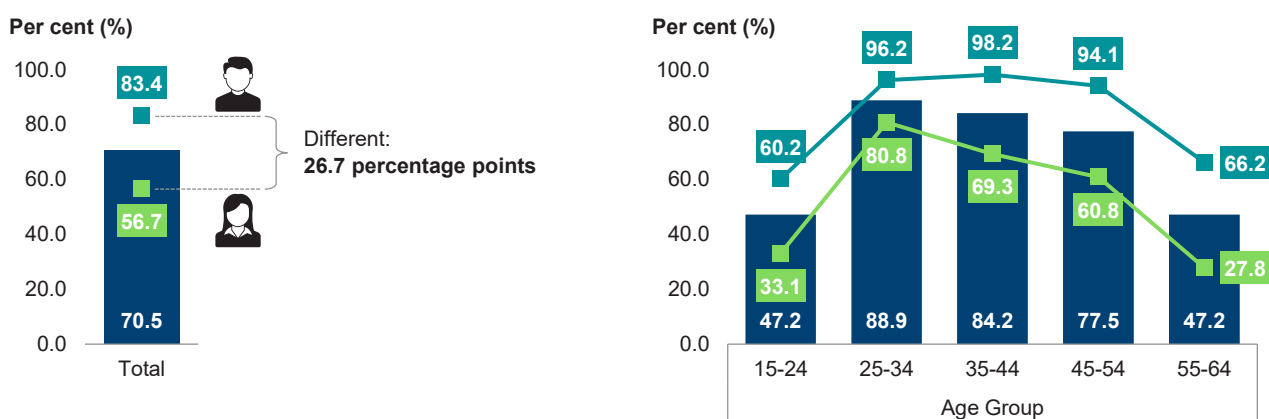
In line with the expansion of labour force in Q3 2024, both the male and female LFPR increased by 0.4 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to register 83.4 and 56.7 per cent respectively. Both the male and female LFPR also increased by 0.1 percentage points compared to the preceding quarter. In fact, the data indicates that the male LFPR maintained an average above 80.0 per cent, nearly double the rate registered by female. In terms of labour force participation by age group, two age groups showed LFPR exceeding 80 per cent. The highest LFPR was observed among those aged 25 to 34 years at 88.9 per cent, followed by 84.2 per cent for the age group of 35 to 44 years. Additionally, those aged 45 to 54 years also recorded a relatively high LFPR at 77.5 per cent, exceeding the national LFPR. Conversely, both age group of 55 to 64 years and 15 to 24 years registered the lowest rate at 47.2 per cent.

Interestingly, a detailed breakdown of labour force participation by sex and age group depicted different peaks of LFPR between male and female. As observed, the male LFPR surged above 90.0 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up until the age group of 45 to 54 years before declining for the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. During Q3 2024, the highest LFPR was recorded for male aged 35 to 44 years at 98.2 per cent. Whereas for female, LFPR peaked for the age group of 25 to 34 years, registering 80.8 per cent during the quarter. However, the female LFPR decreased for a younger age group compared to male and continued to decline in line with the increase in age [Chart 2.5].

Chart 2.5:

**Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Q3 2024**

■ Total ■ Male ■ Female



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

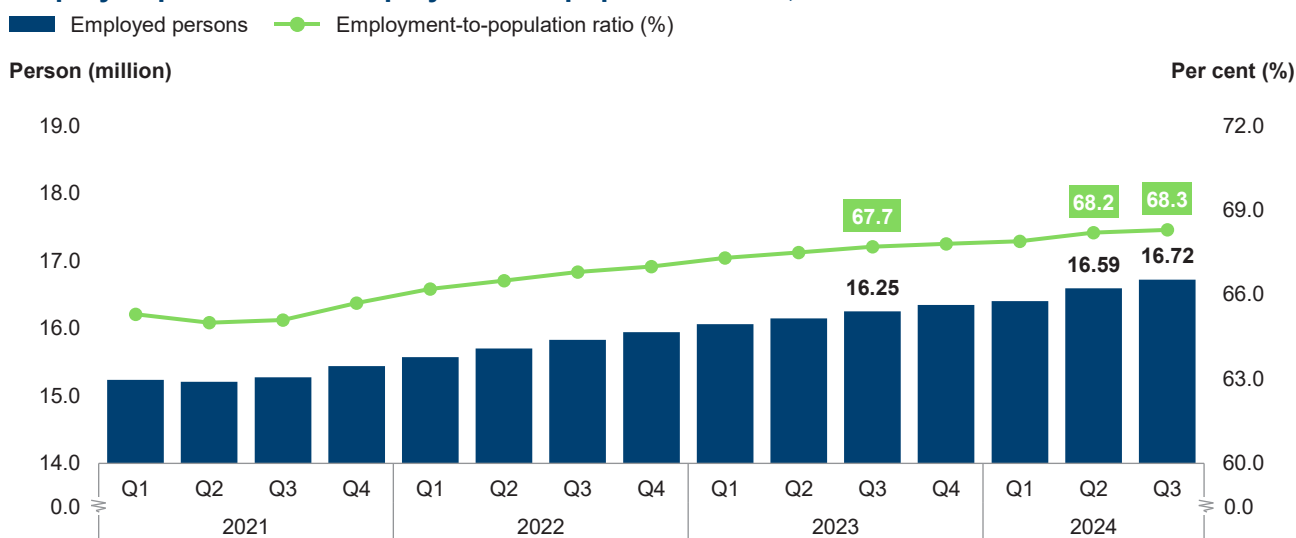
## 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

### 2.2 Employment situation

In Q3 2024, the number of employed persons improved significantly by a rate of 2.9 per cent (+464.6 thousand) compared to 2.8 per cent in the previous quarter to record 16.72 million persons. Consequently, the ability of the economy to create employment as measured by the employment-to-population ratio increased by 0.6 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 68.3 per cent. In the meantime, employed persons also registered a moderate quarter-on-quarter growth of 0.7 per cent (+124.3 thousand), compared to 1.2 per cent in Q2 2024. During the same period, the employment-to-population ratio posted a rise of 0.1 percentage points [Chart 2.6 & 2.7].

Chart 2.6:

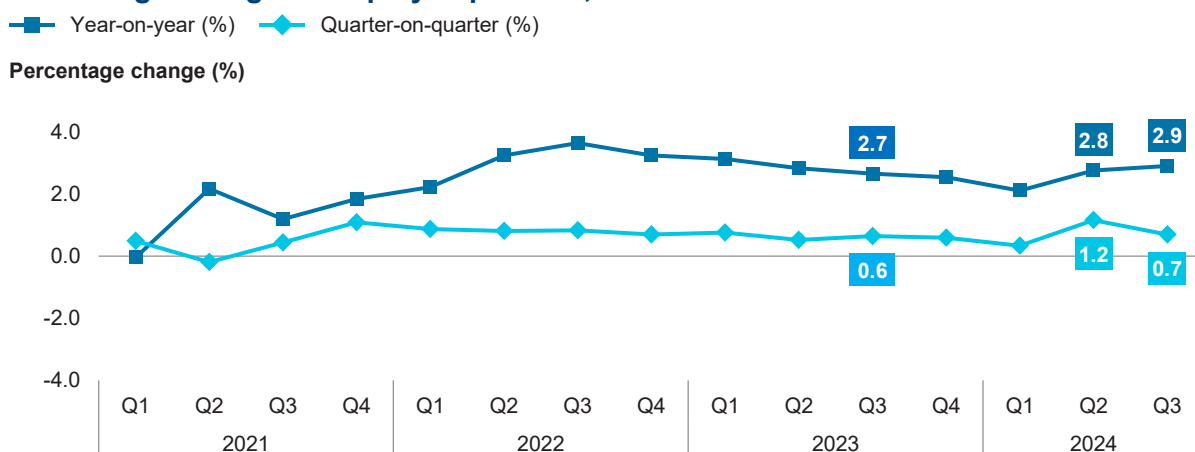
#### Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.7:

#### Percentage change of employed persons, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

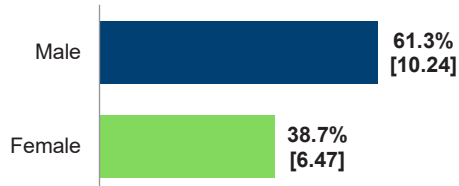
Male comprised more than half of employed persons with a share of 61.3 per cent or 10.24 million persons, while female made up 38.7 per cent or equivalent to 6.47 million persons in Q3 2024. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter in 2023 was attributed to the rise of male and female by 2.7 per cent (+272.7 thousand) and 3.1 per cent (+191.9 thousand) respectively. Both categories also registered quarter-on-quarter increases whereby the number of employed persons for male grew by 0.6 per cent while female employed persons edged up by 1.0 per cent [Chart 2.8].

Chart 2.8:

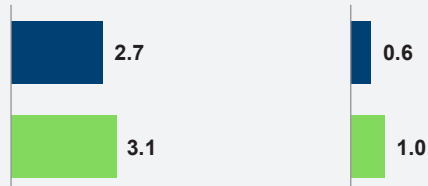
**Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by sex, Q3 2024**

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)  
Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

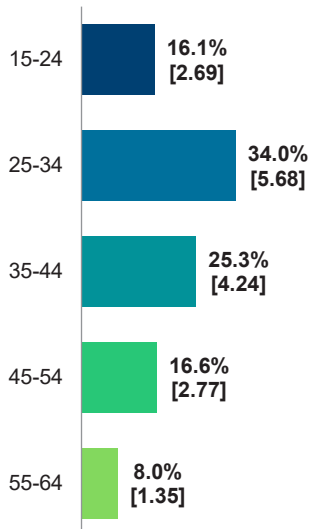
In terms of employed persons by age group, those aged between 25 to 34 years contributed the biggest share of 34.0 per cent, representing 5.68 million persons in Q3 2024. This was followed by 25.3 per cent or 4.24 million persons in the age group of 35 to 44 years. These two categories combined comprised nearly two-thirds of total employment. In the meantime, youth-employed persons aged 15 to 24 accounted for 16.1 per cent or equivalent to 2.69 million persons, while the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years counted 1.35 million persons, which comprised 8.0 per cent during the quarter [Chart 2.9].

Chart 2.9:

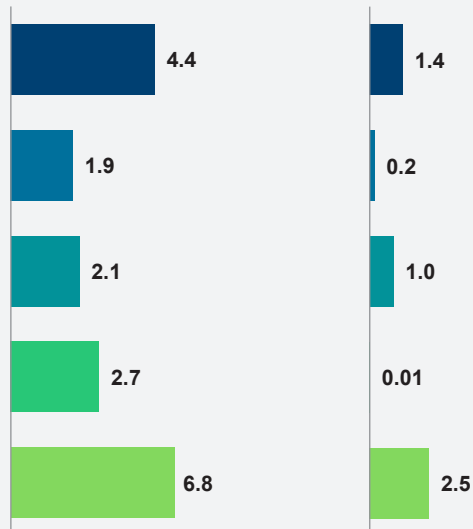
**Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by age group, Q3 2024**

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)  
Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

All age groups registered positive year-on-year growth in employment in Q3 2024, and the higher annual increase in the number of employed persons was observed for the oldest age group of 55 to 64, with a growth of 6.8 per cent, gaining an addition of 86.0 thousand persons. Meanwhile, the youth aged 15 to 24 years also observed a significant increase of 4.4 per cent (+112.1 thousand) in employed persons during the quarter, followed by those aged 45 to 54, which grew by 2.7 per cent (+72.9 thousand). During the same period, another age group with significant year-on-year growth in employed persons was those aged 35 to 44 and 25 to 34 years, which improved by 2.1 per cent (+88.2 thousand) and 1.9 per cent (+105.4 thousand) respectively. Furthermore, higher quarterly changes in the number of employed persons were observed for the oldest age group 55 to 64, while four other age groups recorded moderate quarter-on-quarter growth.

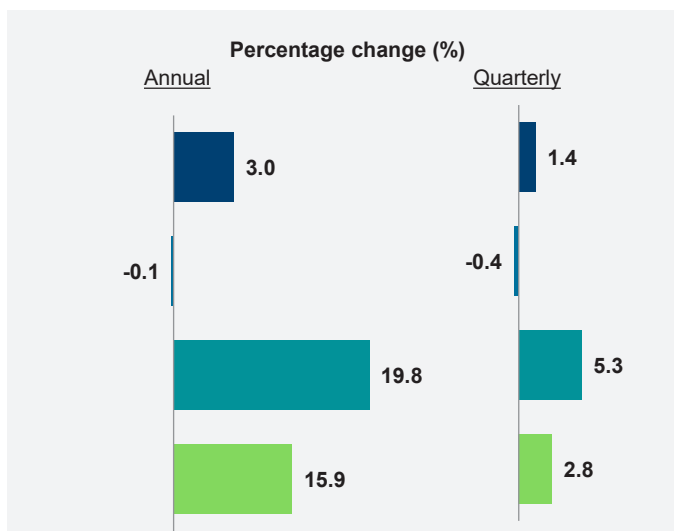
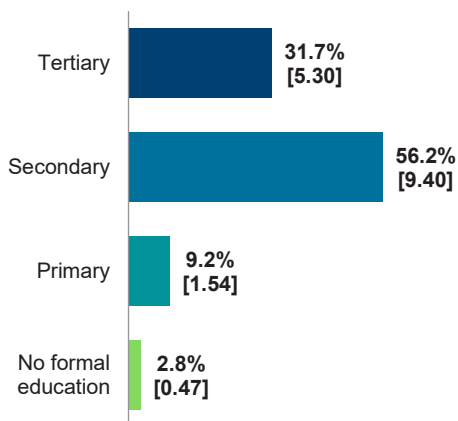
As for distribution by educational attainment, more than half of employed persons had secondary education. During Q3 2024, this category made up 56.2 per cent, followed by nearly one-third with tertiary education (31.7%). The rest were in primary education (9.2%) and no formal education (2.8%). During Q3 2024, all categories of education attainment recorded an increase in the number of employed persons compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, except for employed persons with secondary education, which declined by 0.1 per cent (-6.6 thousand). During the quarter, employed persons with primary education expanded by 19.8 per cent (+254.8 thousand) year-on-year to 1.54 million persons, while those with no formal education also posted a rise of 15.9 per cent (+64.1 thousand) to 4.68 thousand persons. In addition, the number of employed persons with tertiary education grew by 3.0 per cent (+152.3 thousand) to record 5.30 million persons in Q3 2024. In the meantime, the quarterly increase in the number of employed persons was due to the positive growth for all educational attainment categories, except for employed persons with secondary education, which declined by 0.4 per cent (-40.8 thousand) [Chart 2.10].

Chart 2.10:

**Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by educational attainment, Q3 2024**

■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary ■ No formal education

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]

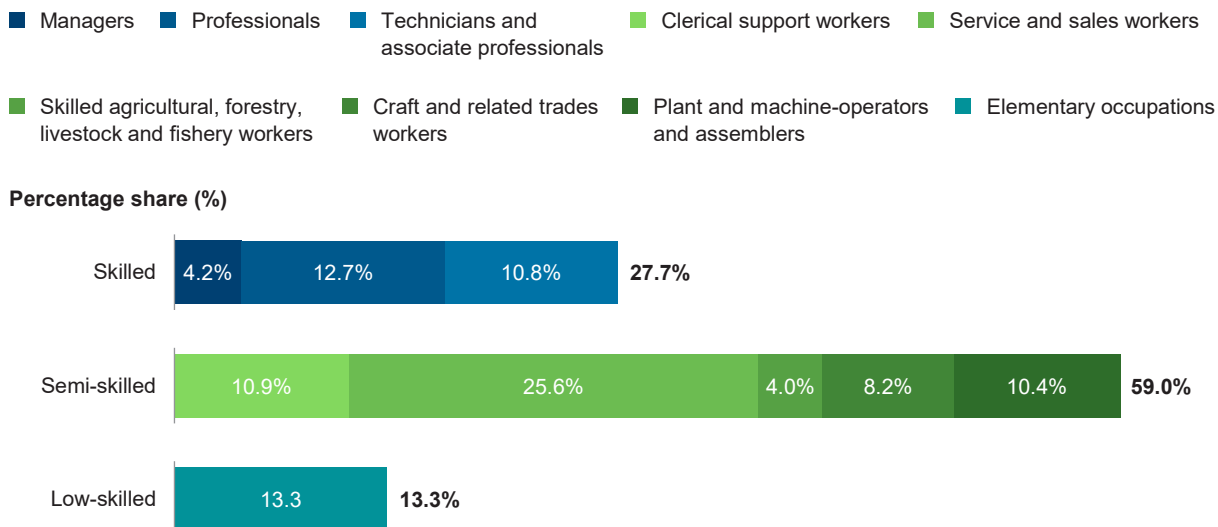


Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Most employed persons were in the semi-skilled occupations category, comprising a share of 59.0 per cent of total employment. The number of employed persons in this category increased by 2.8 per cent (+265.0 thousand) year-on-year to 9.87 million persons in Q3 2024. Most of employed persons in the semi-skilled category were concentrated in the occupation of Service and sales workers (25.6%), encompassing 4.27 million persons [Chart 2.11 & Table 2.1].

Chart 2.11:

### Distribution of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q3 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Table 2.1:

### Number, percentage share & percentage change of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q3 2024

Skill level	Occupation	Employed persons ('000)	Percentage share to skill level (%)	Percentage change (%)	
				Annual	Quarterly
<b>Skilled</b>		<b>4,627.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	Manager	700.6	15.1	5.6	2.0
	Professionals	2,125.9	45.9	1.3	0.7
	Technicians and associate professionals	1,801.3	38.9	1.8	0.5
<b>Semi-skilled</b>		<b>9,868.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	Clerical support workers	1,825.3	18.5	2.0	0.9
	Service and sales workers	4,273.2	43.3	3.3	0.3
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	673.8	6.8	3.5	1.1
	Craft and related trades workers	1,365.1	13.8	2.7	0.2
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,730.8	17.5	1.9	0.8
<b>Low-skilled</b>		<b>2,219.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
	Elementary occupations	2,219.6	100.0	5.0	1.6

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Furthermore, the skilled occupations category which comprised 27.7 per cent of total employed persons, grew by 2.1 per cent (+94.6 thousand), recording a total of 4.63 million persons, while the remaining 13.3 per cent was in the low-skilled occupations category, rose by 5.0 per cent (+105.0 thousand), accounted 2.22 million employed persons. Similarly, the quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupation category increased by 0.8 per cent (+36.4 thousand) from Q2 2024. Meanwhile, employed persons in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 0.5 per cent (+53.3 thousand) and 1.6 per cent (+34.6 thousand) respectively.

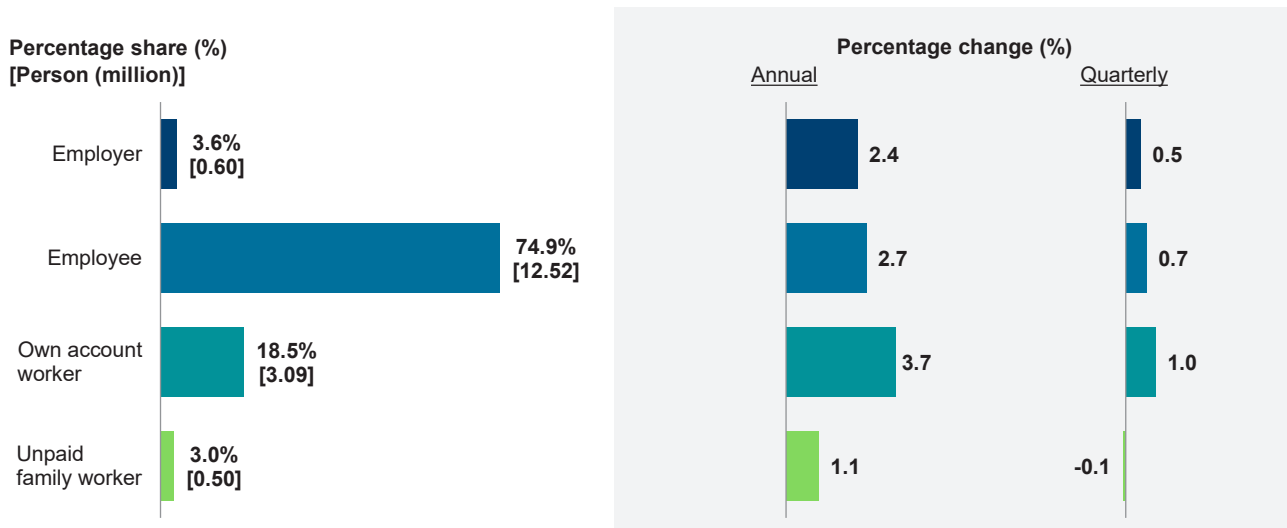
Further disaggregation by status in employment indicates that the employees' category, comprising paid employment in the public and private sectors, constitutes the largest segment of employed persons. During Q3 2024, this group encompassed 74.9 per cent of employed persons and experienced a rise of 2.7 per cent year-on-year (+334.0 thousand), bringing the number to 12.52 million persons. In addition, the employers' category covered 3.6 per cent of total employment, posting an increase of 2.4 per cent (+13.8 thousand), thus accounting for 599.9 thousand persons during the quarter.

Those employed as own account workers who were involved in various roles, from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional jobs such as consultants and freelancers, encompassed 18.5 per cent or 3.09 million persons. This category continued to record positive growth of 3.7 per cent (+111.2 thousand) year-on-year. On the other hand, the unpaid family workers comprised a share of 3.0 per cent, with 497.4 thousand persons in this category. This represents an increase of 1.1 per cent (+5.5 thousand) from the same quarter of the previous year. On a quarterly basis, all categories of status in employment indicated positive growth during Q3 2024 except for the unpaid family workers [Chart 2.12].

Chart 2.12:

### Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by status in employment, Q3 2024

■ Employer ■ Employee ■ Own account worker ■ Unpaid family worker



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

## 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

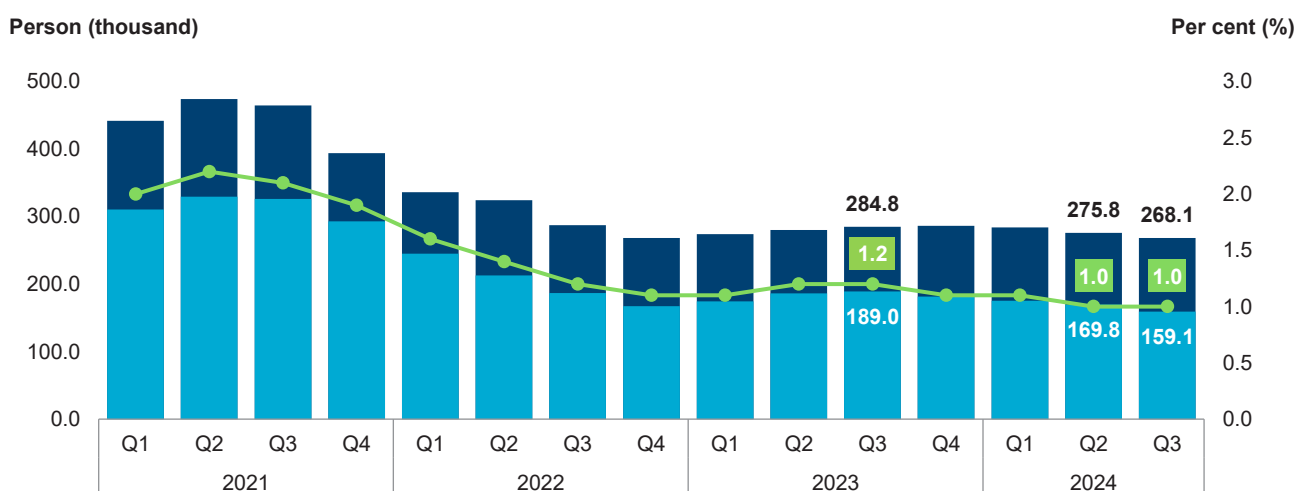
### 2.3 Highlight on underemployment situation

During Q3 2024, the number of persons in time-related underemployment or those who were employed less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours posted a decline of 15.8 per cent (-29.8 thousand) from the same quarter of the previous year to record 159.1 thousand persons. In line with this, the rate of time-related underemployment descended by 0.2 percentage points year-on-year to 1.0 per cent. On a quarterly basis, this group decreased by 6.3 per cent (-10.6 thousand) while the rate remained steady at 1.0 per cent [Chart 2.13 & 2.14].

Chart 2.13:

#### Time-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

■ Working less than 30 hours per week ■ Time-related underemployment ● Time-related underemployment rate (%)

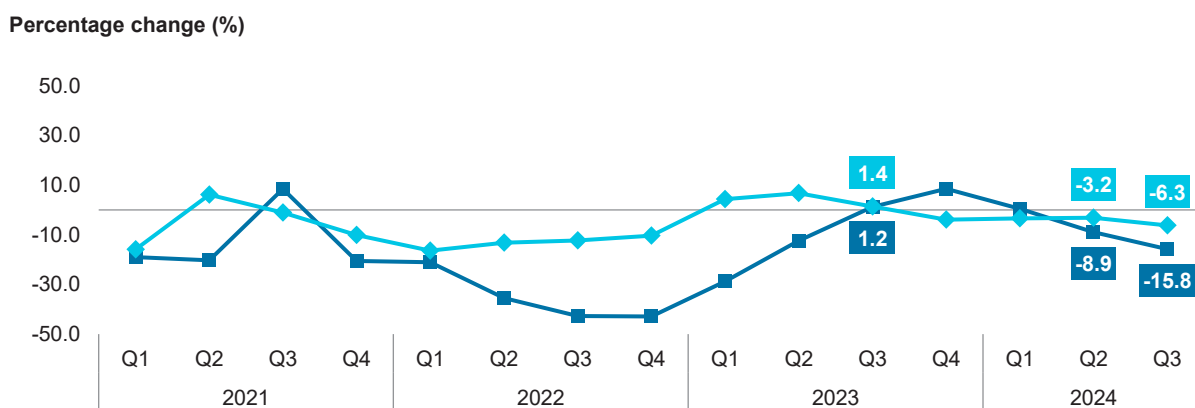


Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.14:

#### Percentage change of time-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

■ Year-on-year (%) ◆ Quarter-on-quarter (%)



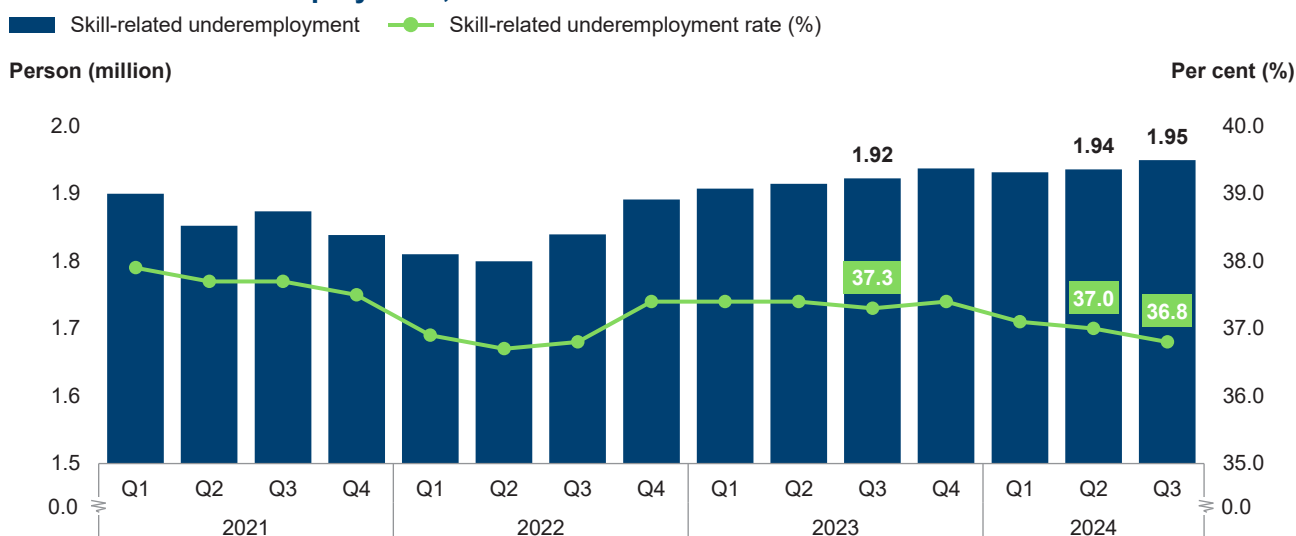
Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Another dimension of underemployment is associated with skills or generally defined as those who want to change their current employment situation in order to fully utilise their occupational skills. Given data availability from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this indicator is measured using proxy variables of occupation and educational attainment. During Q3 2024, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment increased by 1.4 per cent (+26.6 thousand) against the same quarter in the preceding year, to record 1.95 million persons. However, the share of tertiary-educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations continued to trend downward by 0.6 percentage points to 36.8 per cent.

In comparison with the previous quarter, those who were in skill-related underemployment grew by 0.7 per cent (13.4 thousand), while the rate lessened by 0.3 percentage points. Despite the slight increment in the number, the fact remained that more than one-third of tertiary-educated employed persons are prevalent in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations [Chart 2.15 & 2.16].

Chart 2.15:

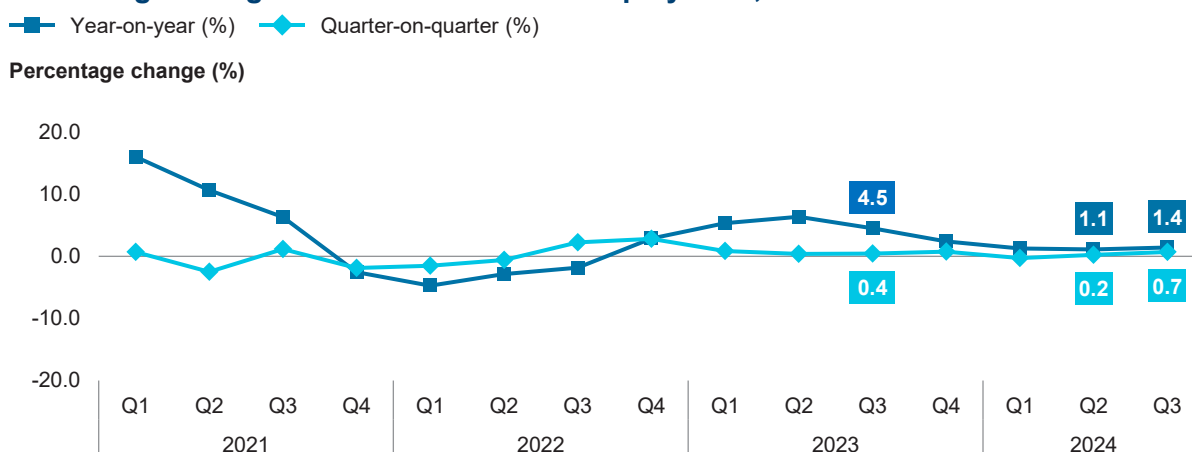
### Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.16:

### Percentage change of skill-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

## 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

### 2.4 State of national unemployment

During Q3 2024, the number of unemployed declined 4.4 per cent (-25.2 thousand) from the same quarter in the previous year to 547.9 thousand persons. Likewise, the national unemployment rate recorded at 3.2 per cent, after registering a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points. The same trend persisted from the previous quarter, whereby the number of unemployed lowered by 1.8 per cent (-9.9 thousand), while the unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 3.2 per cent in Q3, reflecting steady progress due to a growing labour force [Chart 2.17 & 2.18].

Chart 2.17:

#### Unemployed and unemployment rate, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

■ Unemployed persons    ● Unemployment rate (%)

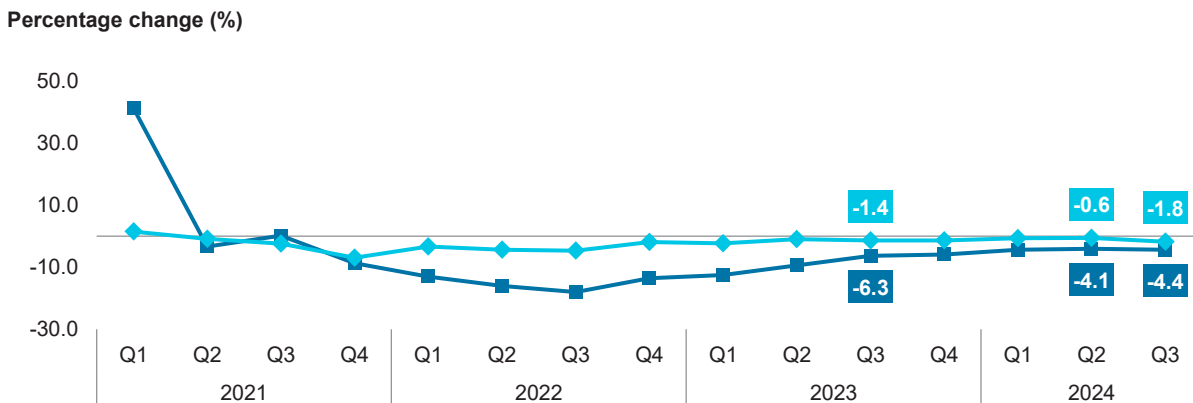


Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.18:

#### Percentage change of unemployed, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

■ Year-on-year (%)    ◆ Quarter-on-quarter (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

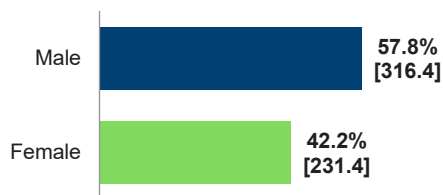
Male unemployed made up more than half (57.8%) of total unemployment as opposed to 42.2 per cent of female unemployed. The year-on-year decline in unemployment in Q3 2024 was constituted by both sex, whereby the number of male unemployed dropped 4.6 per cent (-15.4 thousand) compared to the same quarter of previous year, which accounted for 316.4 thousand persons. In the meantime, female unemployed decreased by 4.1 per cent year-on-year (-9.8 thousand) to 231.4 thousand persons. Both male and female indicated slightly decreases of 1.9 per cent (-6.3 thousand) and 1.5 per cent (-3.6 thousand) as compared to the previous quarter respectively [Chart 2.19].

Chart 2.19:

### Distribution and percentage change of unemployed by sex, Q3 2024

■ Male ■ Female

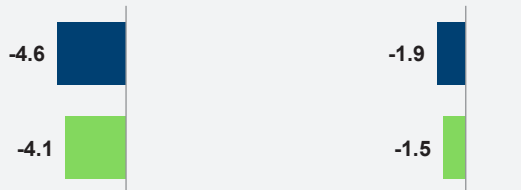
Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

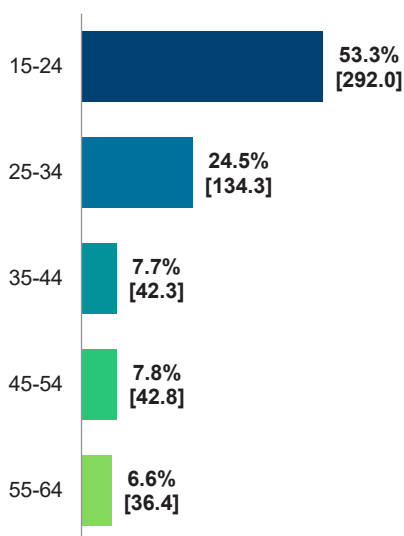
Unemployment was concentrated mainly in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 53.3 per cent or equivalent to 292.0 thousand persons in Q3 2024, followed by 24.5 per cent or 134.3 thousand in the age group of 25 to 34 years. These two groups comprised over 70 per cent of unemployed, which was observed in younger age groups. Meanwhile, unemployed aged 55 to 64 years posted the lowest share of 6.6 per cent or 36.4 thousand persons during the quarter [Chart 2.20].

Chart 2.20:

### Distribution and percentage change of unemployed by age group, Q3 2024

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

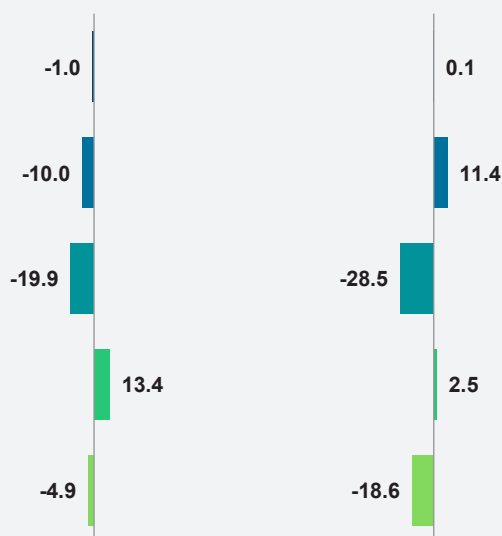
Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

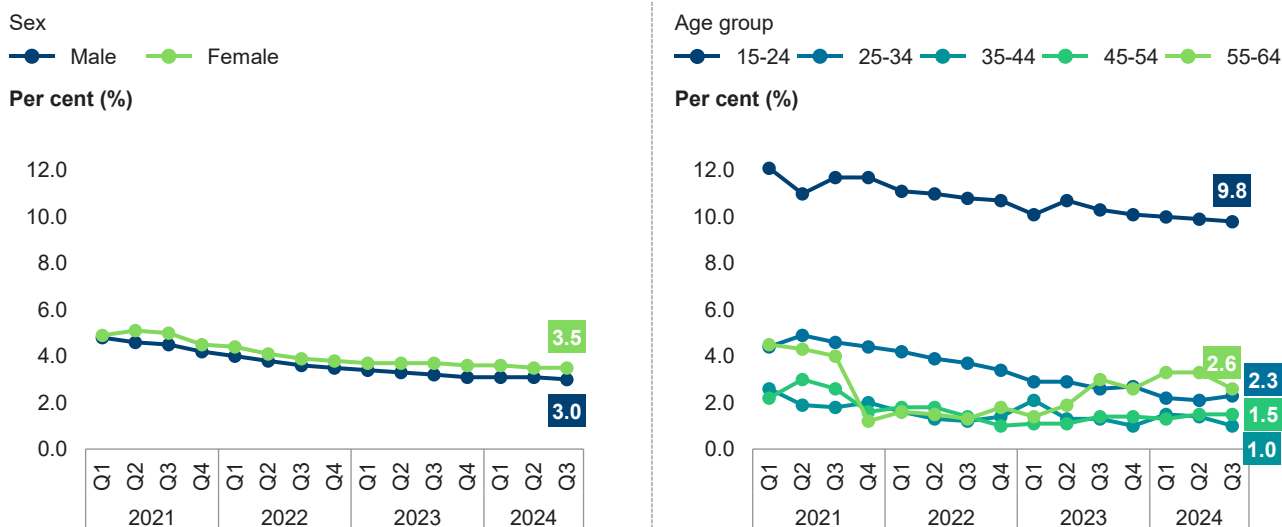
Across the age groups, the number of unemployed in Q3 2024 declined compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, except for the age group of 45 to 54 years. The most significant decrease was recorded by those aged 35 to 44 years, with a reduction of 19.9 per cent (-10.5 thousand) year-on-year, followed by the young adults unemployed aged 25 to 34 years, lowered by 10.0 per cent (-14.9 thousand) in Q3 2024. As compared to the previous quarter, the number of unemployed in age 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 years are declined.

Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. During Q3 2024, the female unemployment rate stood at 3.5 per cent, 0.5 percentage points higher than the male unemployment rate at 3.0 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the previous year, with the unemployment rate for male and female dropped 0.2 percentage points. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for female remained the same, while for male, it declined by 0.1 percentage points.

The decline of unemployment rate in Q3 2024 as against the same quarter of the previous year was observed for those aged 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 55 to 64 years, which three groups decreased 0.3 percentage points. The unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years stood at 9.8 per cent and decrease of 0.5 percentage points in Q3 2024. Besides that, the unemployment rate for the age groups of 45 to 54 years experienced an increase of 0.1 compared to the same quarter in 2023 respectively [Chart 2.21].

Chart 2.21:

**Unemployment rate by sex and age group, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024**

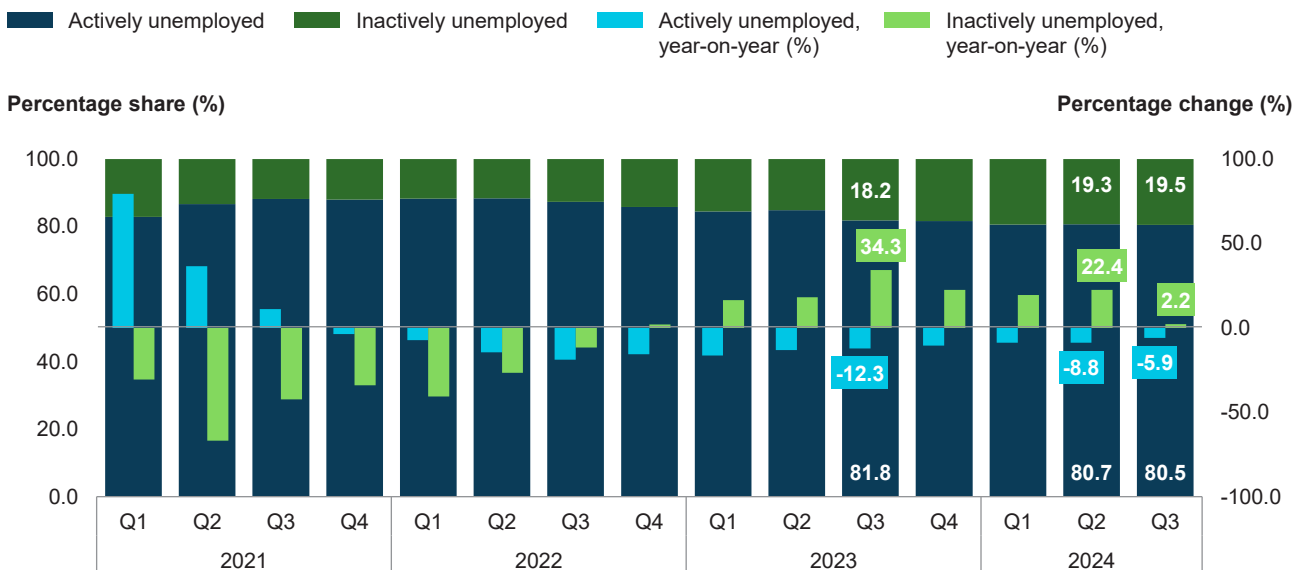


Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Overall, actively unemployed made up nearly 90 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. During Q3 2024, the share was 80.5 per cent which was equivalent to 441.1 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 5.9 per cent (-27.5 thousand) as against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed recorded an increase of 2.2 per cent (+2.3 thousand) to 107.7 thousand persons [Chart 2.22].

Chart 2.22:

**Distribution and percentage change of actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024**



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

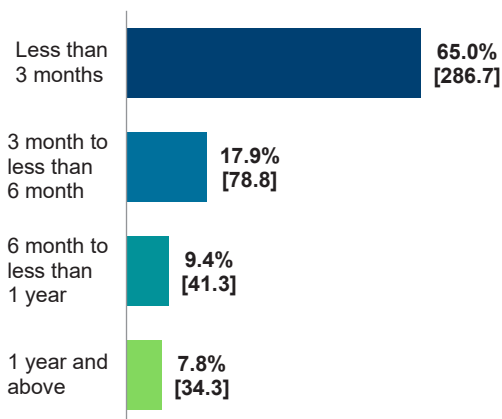
As for the duration of unemployment, more than half of actively unemployed were unemployed for less than three months, with a share of 65.0 per cent or equivalent to 286.7 thousand persons. In the meantime, those in long-term unemployment or were unemployed for more than a year comprised 7.8 per cent or 34.3 thousand persons in Q3 2024. Overall, the number of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment recorded a year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter decrease for three categories [Chart 2.23].

Chart 2.23:

**Distribution and percentage change of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q3 2024**

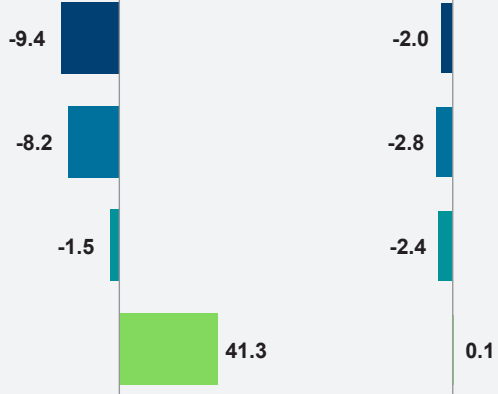
■ Less than 3 months ■ 3 months to less than 6 months ■ 6 months to less than 1 year ■ 1 year and above

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

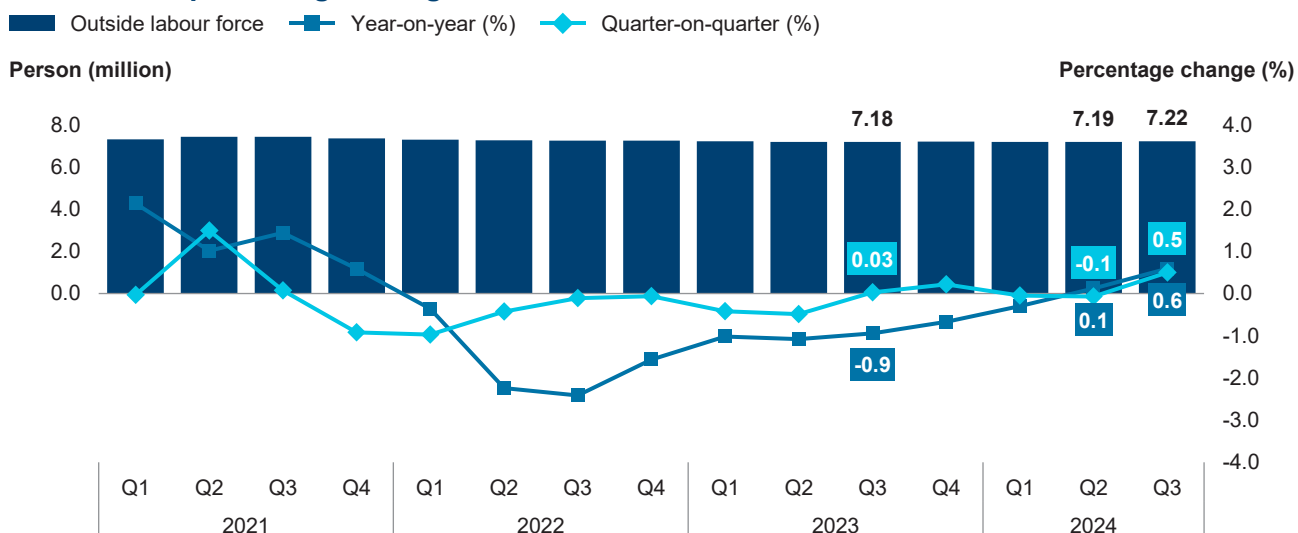
## 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

### 2.5 Outside labour force

Moving on to those in the inactivity group, which is also known as outside labour force, Q3 2024 observed the number of persons in this category increased marginally by 0.6 per cent year-on-year (+42.1 thousand) to 7.22 million persons. However, the number of outside labour force increased by 0.5 per cent (+35.6 thousand) as compared to the previous quarter. This indicates a slight rise in the number of labour force [Chart 2.24].

Chart 2.24:

#### Number and percentage change of outside labour force, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

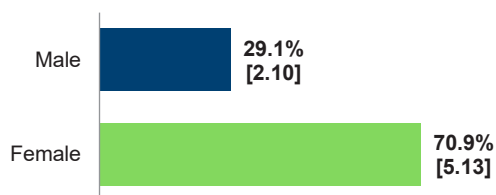
The majority of outside labour force population was female in Q3 2024. The share of female outside labour force was 70.9 per cent or equivalent to 5.13 million persons. Meanwhile, male accounted for 2.10 million persons or 29.1 per cent of outside labour force. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the number of male outside labour force fell by 0.7 per cent (-14.1 thousand), while female increased by 1.1 per cent (+56.2 thousand). A similar trend was observed on a quarterly change whereby the number of males outside labour force increased by 0.1 per cent (+2.0 thousand), while female grew slightly by 0.7 per cent (+33.6 thousand) in Q3 2024 [Chart 2.25].

Chart 2.25:

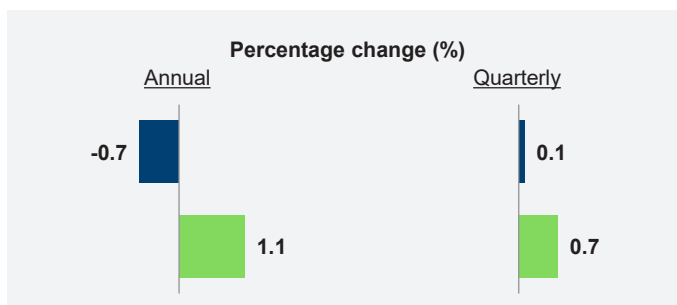
#### Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by sex, Q3 2024

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM



Looking at the distribution of outside labour force by age group in Q3 2024, nearly half was youth aged 15 to 24, with this category encompassing a share of 46.1 per cent or equivalent to 3.33 million persons. This group predominantly comprised individuals who were still enrolled in the education system or had the training programme. Meanwhile, the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years which may be outside labour force due to retirement or old age, ranked second in composition and made up 21.4 per cent or 1.54 million persons during the quarter.

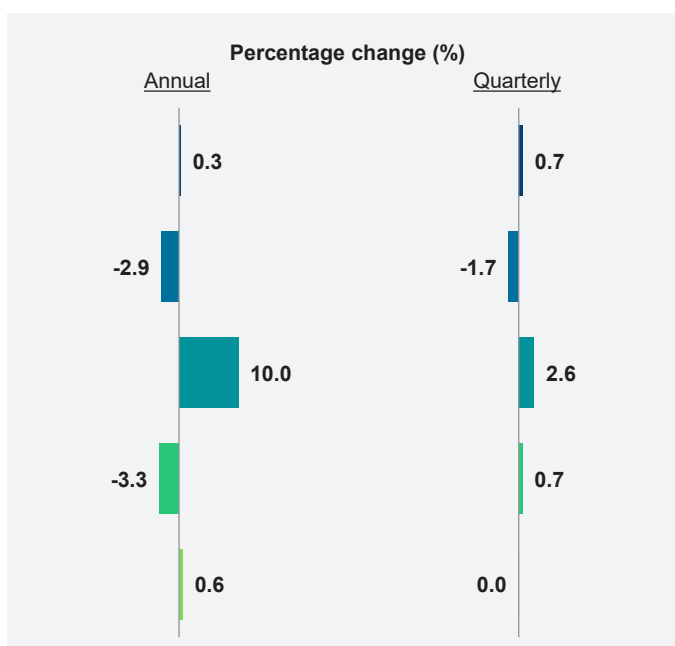
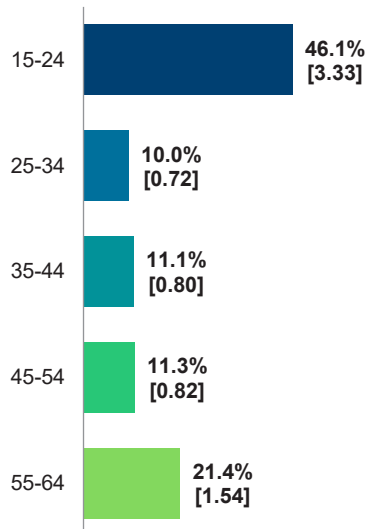
In terms of a year-on-year comparison, two age groups showed an increase in the number of those outside the labour force. The age group of 35 to 44 years rose by 10.00 per cent (+72.9 thousand), while those aged 55 to 64 years grew by 0.6 per cent (+9.5 thousand) in Q3 2024. The youth age group of 15 to 24 years increased by 0.3 per cent (+9.5 thousand), while those aged 25 to 34 years and 45 to 54 years decreased by 2.9 per cent (-21.8 thousand) and 3.3 per cent (-27.9 thousand), respectively. During the same period, the two age groups of 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years posted a decline in the number of those outside the labour force. Nevertheless, the middle-aged group of 35 to 44 years experienced a quarterly rise in the number of person outside the labour force, while the age groups of 15 to 24 years and 45 to 54 years saw smaller increases of 0.7 per cent each. In contrast, the age groups of 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years recorded decreases [Chart 2.26].

Chart 2.26:

### Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by age group, Q3 2024

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Further analysis by age group exposed distinct patterns between male and female outside labour force. Notably, the youth aged 15 to 24 made up more than half (62.5%) of the male outside labour force during Q3 2024, followed by nearly a quarter (23.9%) in the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. These could be suggesting a late entrant of male into the job market were due to educational factors while exit from the job market was predominantly because of retirement.

Likewise, the youth age group exhibited the highest proportion of female outside labour force, which was 39.5 per cent, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years (20.4%). Nonetheless, the combined share of both at 59.9 per cent was significantly lower compared to the share of male in the same age groups (86.4%). This resulted in a significant percentage share of female outside labour across the other age groups of 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54 years, ranging from 11.6 per cent,

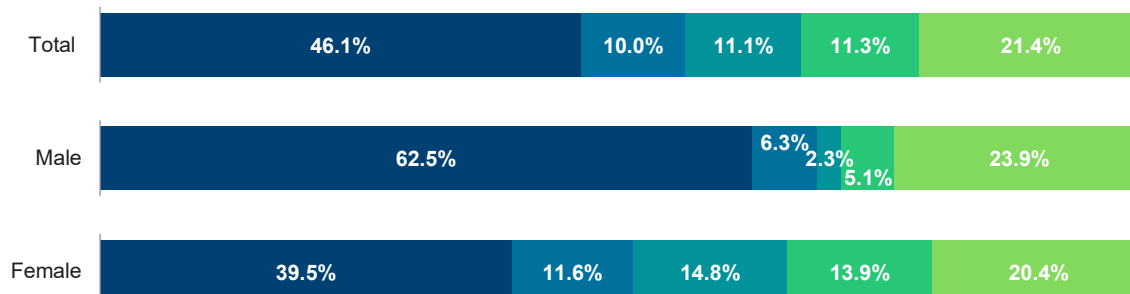
14.8 per cent, and 13.9 per cent, respectively, hence indicating that female tend to leave the labour force earlier compared to male [Chart 2.27].

Chart 2.27:

### Distribution of outside labour force by sex and age group, Q3 2024

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Among outside labour force, the largest proportion of 44.3 per cent did not seek work in Q3 2024 primarily due to housework or family responsibility. The number in this category descended by 0.1 per cent (-3.5 thousand) year-on-year to record 3.20 million persons. Another fairly significant portion of 41.3 per cent or equivalent to 2.98 million persons was outside labour force due to schooling or training programs. As compared to the same quarter in 2024, the number in this category increased by 1.8 per cent (+53.5 thousand).

Additionally, a share of 1.5 per cent outside labour force who did not seek work because they were going to further studies decreased by 22.7 per cent (-32.0 thousand) year-on-year to 108.8 thousand persons, suggesting this group could potentially enter the labour force upon completing their education. The lowest proportion of reasons for not seeking work was due to not interested or just completing a study, which accounted for 0.5 per cent or 34.5 thousand persons in Q3 2024 [Exhibit 2.1].

Exhibit 2.1:

### Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by reason not seeking work, Q3 2024

	Q3 2024 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (year-on-year)	
		Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)	Q3 2023: (Person ('000) (Percentage share))
Schooling/ training program	2,980.4 (41.3%)	▲ 1.8% ▼ -0.6%	Q3 2023: 2,926.9 (40.8%) Q2 2024: 2,998.2 (41.7%)
Housework/ family responsibility	3,197.2 (44.3%)	▼ -0.1% ▲ 0.6%	Q3 2023: 3,200.8 (44.6%) Q2 2024: 3,178.3 (44.2%)
Going for further study	108.8 (1.5%)	▼ -22.7% ▼ -6.3%	Q3 2023: 140.8 (2.0 %) Q2 2024: 116.0 (1.6%)
Disabled	202.4 (2.8%)	▲ 3.2% ▲ 6.3%	Q3 2023: 196.1 (2.7%) Q2 2024: 190.3 (2.6%)
Not interested/ just completed study	34.5 (0.5%)	▼ -15.6% ▲ 5.8%	Q3 2023: 40.9 (0.6%) Q2 2024: 32.6 (0.5%)
Retired/ old age	701.1 (9.7%)	▲ 3.6% ▲ 4.1%	Q3 2023: 676.8 (9.4%) Q2 2024: 673.4 (9.4%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

## 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

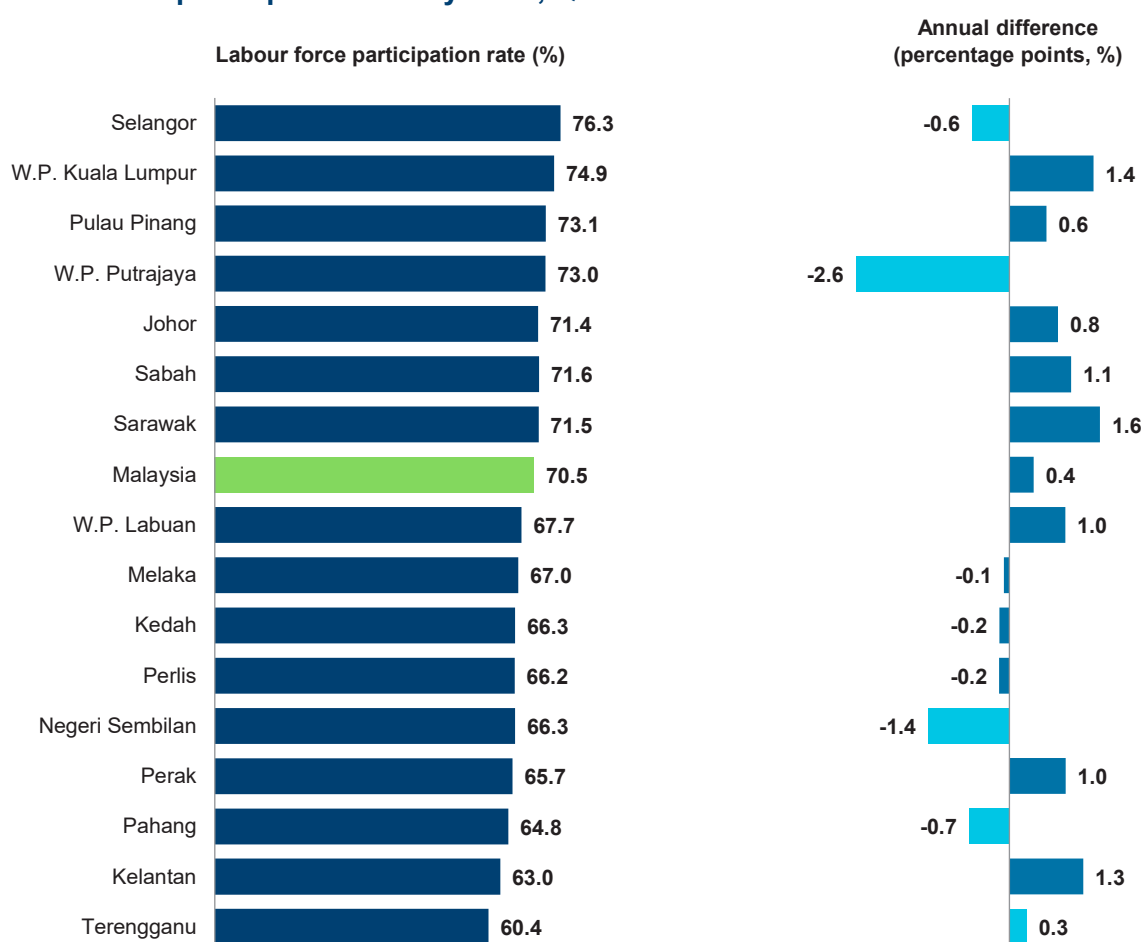
### 2.6 Labour force situation at state level

Regarding the labour force situation at the state level in Q3 2024, seven states registered LFPR higher than 70.5 per cent recorded at the national level, namely Selangor (76.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.9%), Pulau Pinang (73.1%), W.P. Putrajaya (73.0%), Sabah (71.6%), Sarawak (71.5%), and Johor (71.4%).

When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states posted increases in LFPR except for Selangor, W.P. Putrajaya, Negeri Sembilan, and Pahang. During Q3 2024, Sarawak registered the highest positive annual difference for LFPR of 1.6 percentage points to 71.5 per cent, while the remaining eleven states displayed an increment in LFPR ranging between 0.3 and 1.4 percentage points. This trend indicated higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking jobs [Chart 2.28].

Chart 2.28:

#### Labour force participation rate by state, Q3 2024



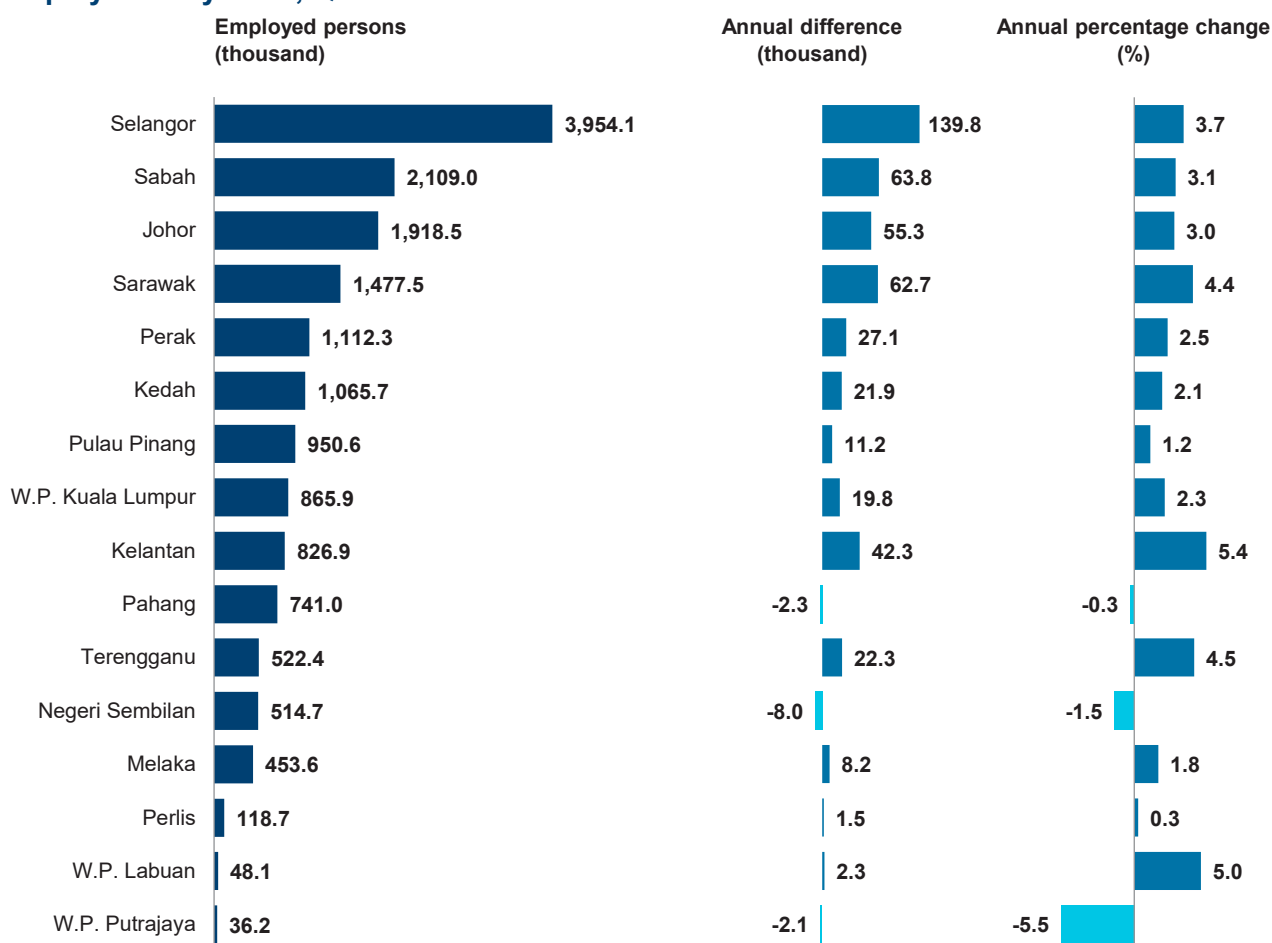
Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

During Q3 2024, total employment in Malaysia grew by 2.9 per cent. The increase in the number of employed persons during the quarter contributed to the positive year-on-year growth recorded by most states except Pahang, Negeri Sembilan and W.P. Putrajaya. Selangor which comprised 23.7 per cent of the total employment gained the most significant number of employed persons by 3.7 per cent (+139.8 thousand) to 3.95 million persons. This was followed by Sabah with a share of 12.6 per cent or 2.11 million employed persons after an increase of 3.1 per cent (+63.8 thousand) year-on-year.

On the other hand, the number of employed persons in Pahang which made up 4.4 per cent of the national employment, reduced by 0.3 per cent (-2.3 thousand) as against the same quarter last year to record 741.0 thousand persons. In the meantime, the number of employed persons in Pahang, Negeri Sembilan, and W.P. Putrajaya posted a decrease of 0.3 per cent (-2.3 thousand), 1.5 per cent (-8.0 thousand) and 5.5 per cent (-2.1 thousand) respectively [Chart 2.29].

Chart 2.29:

### Employment by state, Q3 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Looking at the unemployment situation by the state in Q3 2024, the lowest unemployment rate was posted in Kedah at 1.6 per cent. Another state with an unemployment rate below two per cent during the quarter was Selangor and Kedah at 1.9 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively. Besides these two states, seven other states posted low unemployment rates compared to the national rate (3.2%), ranging between 2.0 per cent to 3.1 per cent. Meanwhile, among six states registering an unemployment rate exceeding 3.2 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 7.9 per cent in line with a year-on-year increase of 0.4 percentage points during the quarter.

Fourteen states recorded a decrease in the number of unemployed compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Kedah experienced the most significant reduction in the number of unemployed, lessened by 29.9 per cent (-7.3 thousand) to 17.2 thousand persons. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, one state registered increases in the number of unemployed as opposed to a year ago. Among the highest addition was in Sabah, which grew by 9.1 per cent (+15.2 thousand) to 181.5 thousand persons, followed by W.P. Putrajaya with an increase of 266.0 per cent (+0.5 thousand) to record 0.7 thousand unemployed in Q3 2024 [Table 2.2].

Table 2.2:

### Unemployment by state, Q3 2024

State	Unemployment rate		Unemployed		
	Per cent (%)	Annual percentage point difference (%)	Persons ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)	Annual difference ('000)
Sabah	7.9	0.4	181.5	9.1	15.2
W.P. Labuan	6.1	-1.1	3.1	-12.5	-0.4
Kelantan	3.7	-0.5	31.4	-7.5	-2.5
Terengganu	3.2	-1.2	17.4	-24.9	-5.8
Sarawak	3.2	-0.2	48.5	-1.2	-0.6
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>547.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-25.2</b>
Perak	3.1	-0.1	36.0	-1.7	-0.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.0	-0.4	26.5	-9.9	-2.9
Pahang	2.6	-0.1	19.7	-4.2	-0.9
Johor	2.3	-0.2	44.7	-4.9	2.3
Perlis	2.2	-0.1	2.7	-5.7	-0.2
Negeri Sembilan	2.2	-0.2	11.6	-10.8	-1.4
Melaka	2.1	-0.7	9.6	-23.6	-3.0
W.P. Putrajaya	2.0	1.5	0.7	266.0	0.5
Pulau Pinang	2.0	-0.1	19.6	-3.5	-0.7
Selangor	1.9	-0.4	77.5	-13.7	-12.3
Kedah	1.6	-0.7	17.2	-29.9	-7.3

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

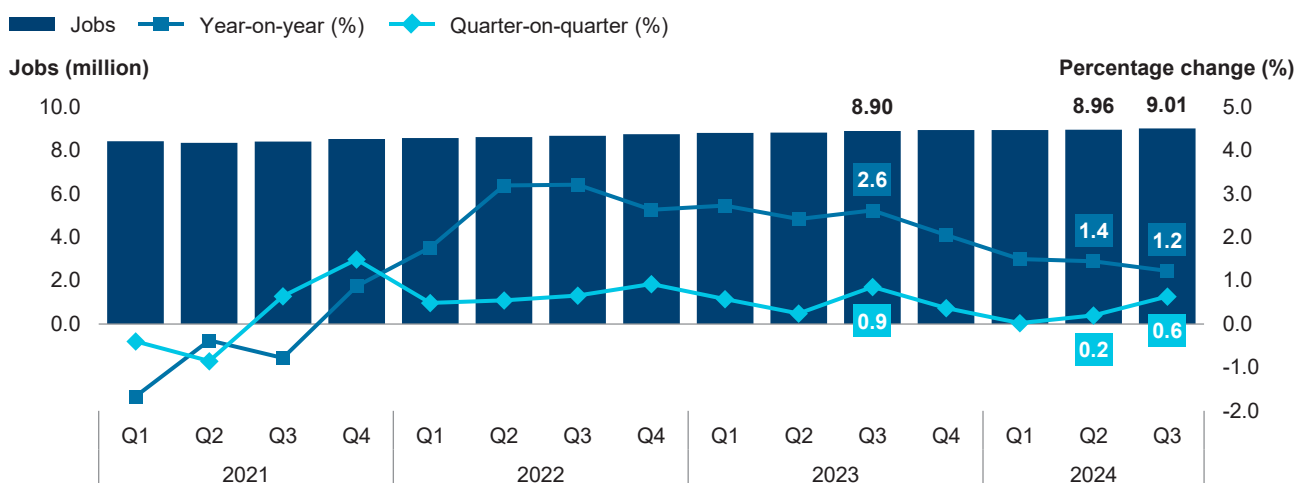
### 3. LABOUR DEMAND

#### 3.1 Jobs in the economic sector

Labour demand recorded the highest number compared to the previous quarter. During Q3 2024, labour demand continued its upward trend, with job numbers in the economic sector rising by 1.2 per cent (+109.2 thousand) year-on-year, to record a total of 9.01 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.6 per cent (+56.7 thousand), indicating stable growth in labour demand during the quarter [Chart 3.1].

Chart 3.1:

#### Number and percentage change of jobs, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

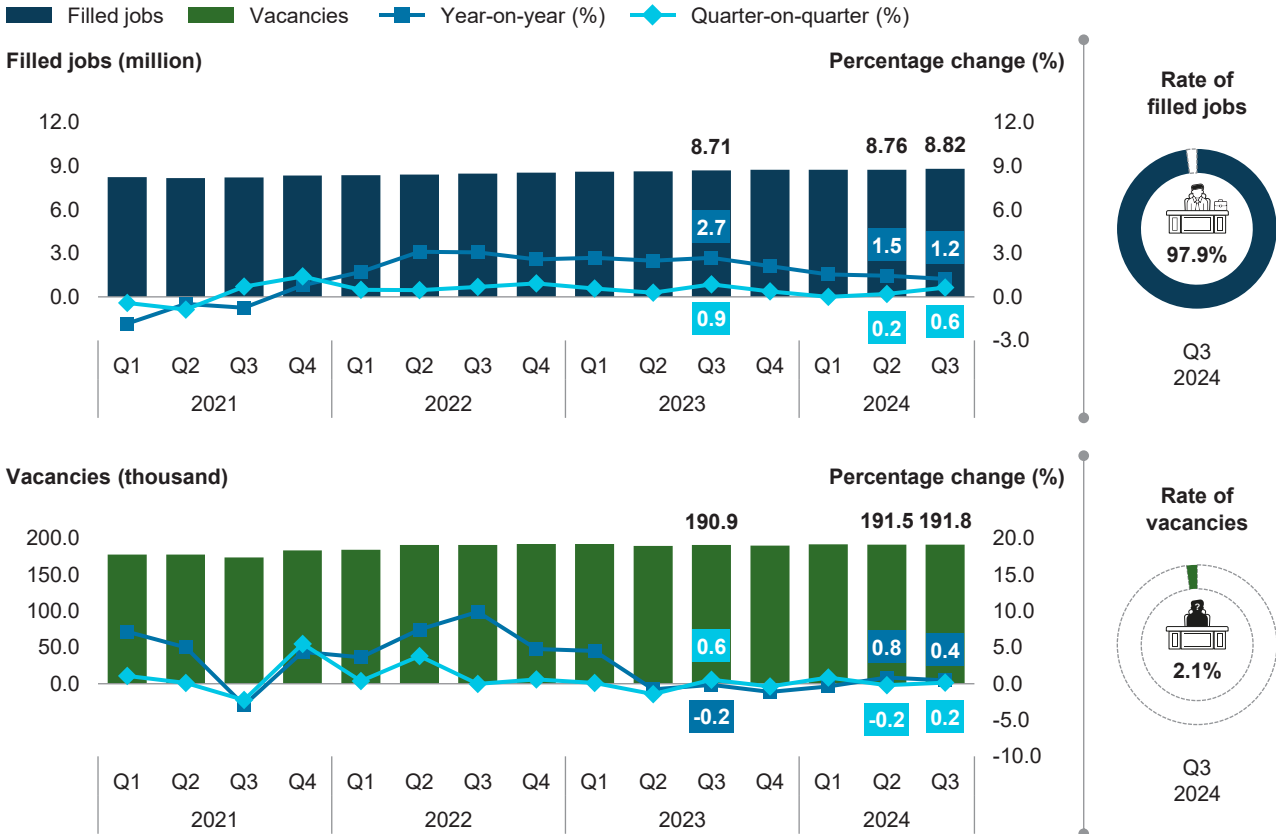
In Q3 2024, the number of filled jobs rose by 1.2 per cent (+108.4 thousand) year-on-year, preceding year to 8.82 million filled jobs. This figure also saw a quarterly increase of 0.6 per cent (+56.4 thousand) compared to the previous quarter.

As for job openings in the economy, the number of vacancies climbed by 0.4 percent (+0.8 thousand) year-on-year, totalling 191.8 thousand in Q3 2024. Furthermore, compared to the previous quarter, vacancies rose slightly by 0.2 per cent (+0.3 thousand) following a decrease of 0.2 per cent in Q2 2024.

The rate of filled jobs reached 97.9 per cent in Q3 2024, improved by 0.01 percentage points year-on-year and remaining stable from the previous quarter. Similarly, the rate of vacancies to total jobs decreased by 0.01 percentage points during the quarter, settling at 2.1 per cent [Chart 3.2].

Chart 3.2:

**Number and percentage change of filled jobs & vacancies, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024**



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

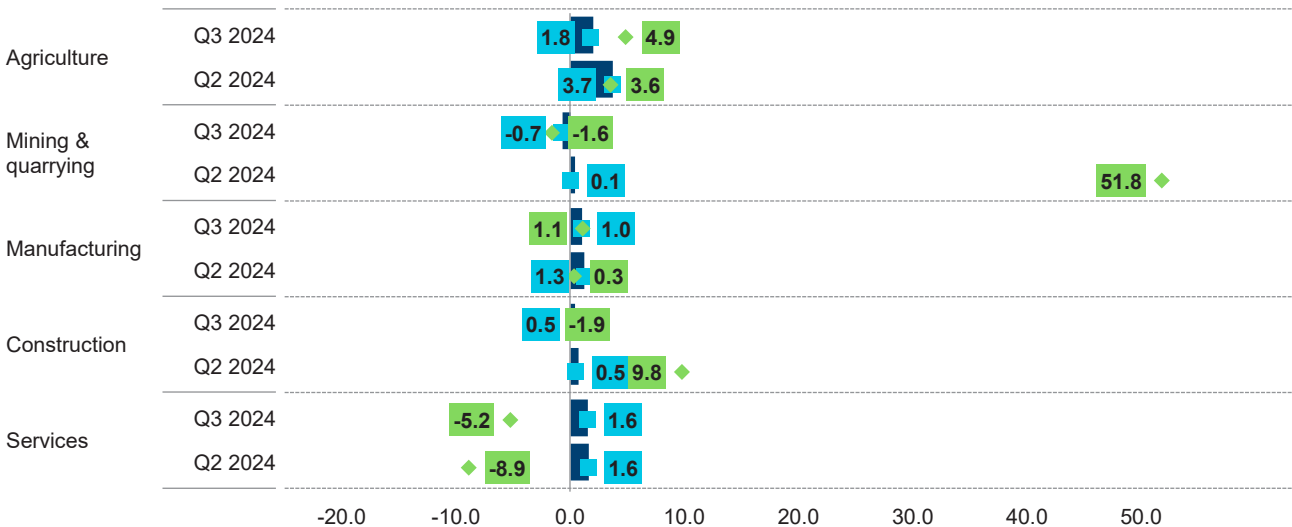
A closer analysis by economic sector shows that the positive annual growth in was driven by an increase in job numbers across all sectors except Mining & Quarrying. The favourable trend of labour demand was reflected through the increased number of filled jobs in all sectors except Mining & quarrying sector, despite a decrease in job vacancies for all sectors except Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors compared to the same quarter of the previous year [Chart 3.3].

Chart 3.3:

**Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q2 2024 & Q3 2024**

Jobs Filled jobs Vacancies

Percentage change (%)



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

In Q3 2024, most jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, accounting for 51.8 per cent or 4.67 million jobs, marking a year-on-year growth of 1.5 per cent (+70.0 thousand). This growth was primarily driven by increased jobs across all sub-sectors, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade which rose by 2.2 per cent (+38.06 thousand). Within the Services sector, over 70 per cent of jobs were concentrated in three sub-sectors, Wholesale & Retail Trade (37.1%), Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (20.1%), and Food & Beverages and Accommodation (17.3%).

Out of total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed 99.5 per cent or equivalent to 4.65 million filled jobs after registering an annual increase of 1.6 per cent (+71.4 thousand) in Q3 2024. All sub-sectors recorded rates above 99 per cent, with Food & Beverages and Accommodation posting the highest rate (99.8%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector (99.0%). Job vacancies for the Services sector comprised 0.5 per cent of total jobs or 24.8 thousand vacancies, indicating a decline of 5.2 per cent (-1.4 thousand) compared to the same quarter last year. Most vacancies were in Wholesale & Retail Trade (38.8%) and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (36.4%) sub-sectors.

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector, comprising 27.6 per cent or 2.49 million of jobs, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 1.0 per cent (+24.5 thousand) in Q3 2024, followed by positive growth in all sub-sectors except for Electrical, electronic & optical products (-0.8%; -5.6 thousand). The largest job growth in Manufacturing occurred in the Food Processing, Beverages & Tobacco Products sub-sector (+4.6%; +15.5 thousand). Key sub-sectors in Manufacturing included Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products (26.2%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (18.4%), and Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (15.4%), collectively contributing nearly two-thirds of the sector's jobs.

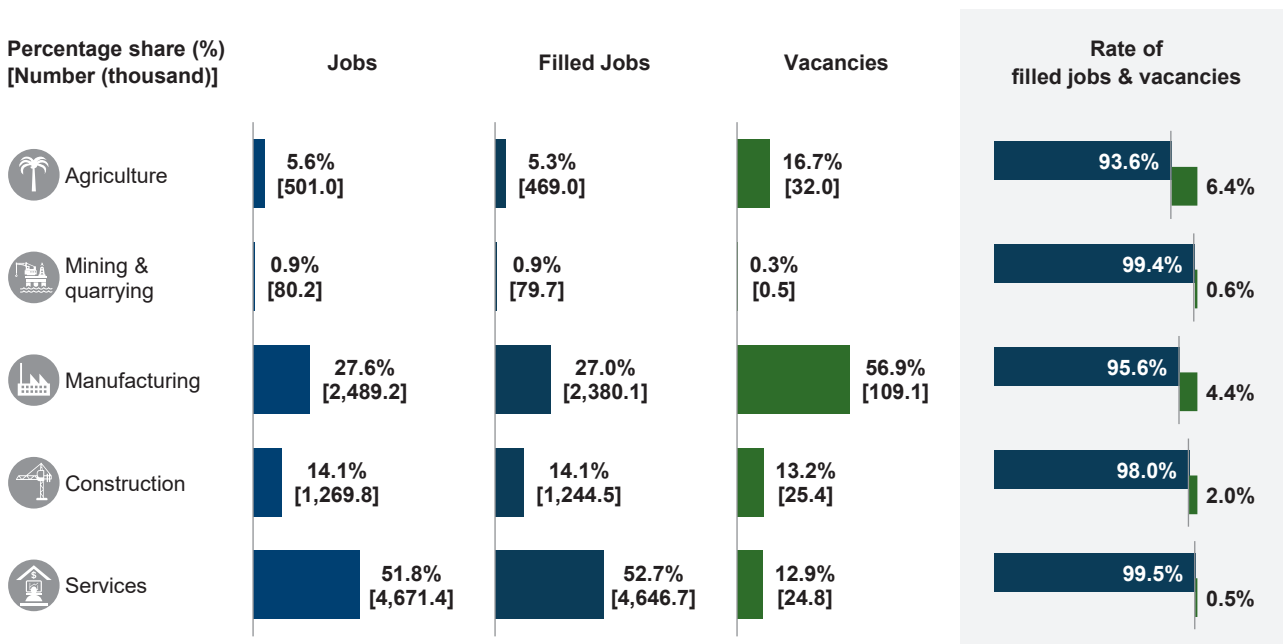
The rate of filled jobs for the Manufacturing sector remained at 95.6 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, this number went up by 1.3 per cent (+29.7 thousand) to record 2.35 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs at 96.6 per cent, whereas Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector had the lowest rate at 94.8 per cent. Job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 108.3 thousand, comprising 56.6 per cent of the Manufacturing sector's jobs. The number of vacancies in this sector grew marginally by 0.3 per cent (+0.4 thousand) as all sub-sectors observed an increase in job vacancies except for Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-1.7%; -0.3 thousand) and Electrical, electronic & optical products (-1.8%; -0.6 thousand) sub-sectors. Nearly half of the job vacancies were concentrated in two sub-sectors, namely Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (31.0%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (17.8%).

Jobs in the Construction sector made up 14.1 per cent of total jobs in Q2 2024, which increased by 0.7 per cent (+8.6 thousand) to record 1.27 million jobs compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent during the quarter. Additionally, jobs in the Agriculture sector comprised 5.6 per cent or 500.7 thousand jobs in Q2 2024, while the Mining & quarrying sector made up the lowest share at 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 80.6 thousand jobs. These sectors saw increases of 3.9 per cent (+18.7 thousand) and 0.4 per cent (+0.3 thousand) as compared to Q2 2023 respectively. The Mining & quarrying sector consistently recorded the highest rate of filled jobs at 99.2 per cent, indicating the lowest number of vacancies during the quarter. In comparison, the Agriculture sector registered a filled jobs rate of 93.7 per cent, showing the highest vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent in Q2 2024 [Chart 3.4].

Chart 3.4:

### Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q3 2024

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

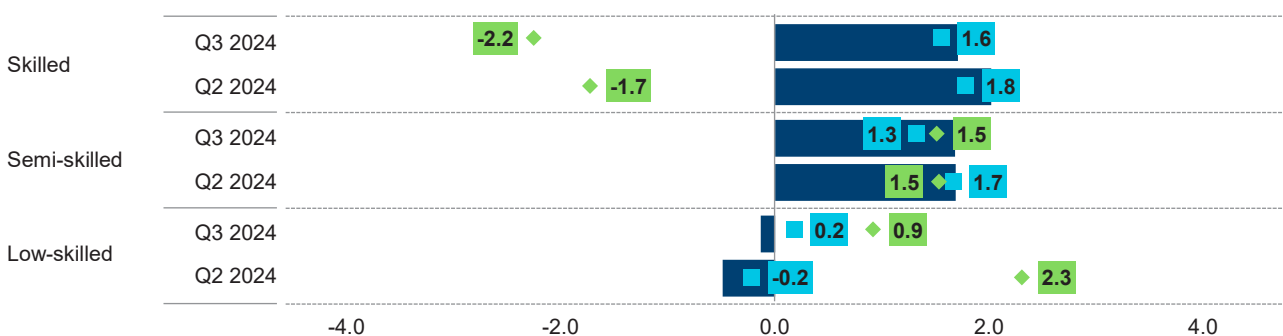
Regarding labour demand by skill level in Q3 2024, the number of jobs in all skill categories increased compared to a year ago, same goes to the number of fill jobs [Chart 3.5].

Chart 3.5:

### Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q2 2024 & Q3 2024

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

Majority of jobs in economic sector were in the semi-skilled category, with a share of 62.5 per cent or equivalent to 5.63 million jobs in Q3 2024. Five occupations in this category consist of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; and Plant and machine operators and assemblers. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, jobs in this category grew by 1.3 per cent (+74.0 thousand). Accordingly, the rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.53 million filled jobs, representing an increase of 1.3 per cent (+72.4 thousand) year-on-year. During the same period, the number of job vacancies in this category remained as

1.5 per cent (+1.6 thousand) to record 107.1 thousand vacancies with a vacancy rate of 1.9 per cent. The skilled jobs comprised a share of 25.0 per cent in Q3 2024, encompassing three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs grew 1.5 per cent (+32.8 thousand) year-on-year to 2.25 million during the quarter. Therefore, the number of filled jobs in the skilled category edged up by 1.6 per cent (+33.9 thousand) to record 2.21 million filled jobs. However, the skilled job vacancies declined by 2.2 per cent (-1.1 thousand), registering 47.5 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent.

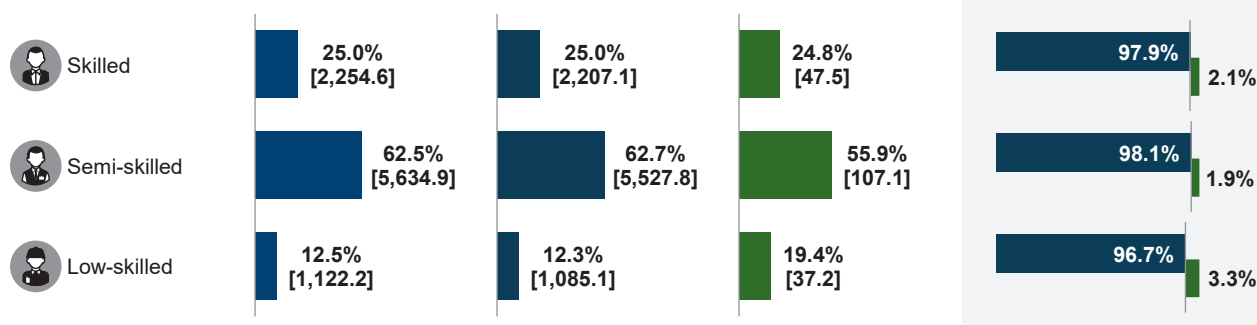
Nevertheless, the remaining 12.5 per cent of jobs were in the low-skilled category, which increased by 0.2 per cent (+2.4 thousand) to 1.11 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs rose by 0.2 per cent (+2.0 thousand) to 1.09 million, reflecting a filled job rate of 96.7 per cent in Q3 2024. Additionally, low-skilled job vacancies increased by 0.9 per cent (+0.3 thousand) to 37.2 thousand, indicating a vacancy rate of 3.3 per cent [Chart 3.6].

Chart 3.6:

**Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q3 2024**

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies

Percentage share (%)  
[Number (thousand)]



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

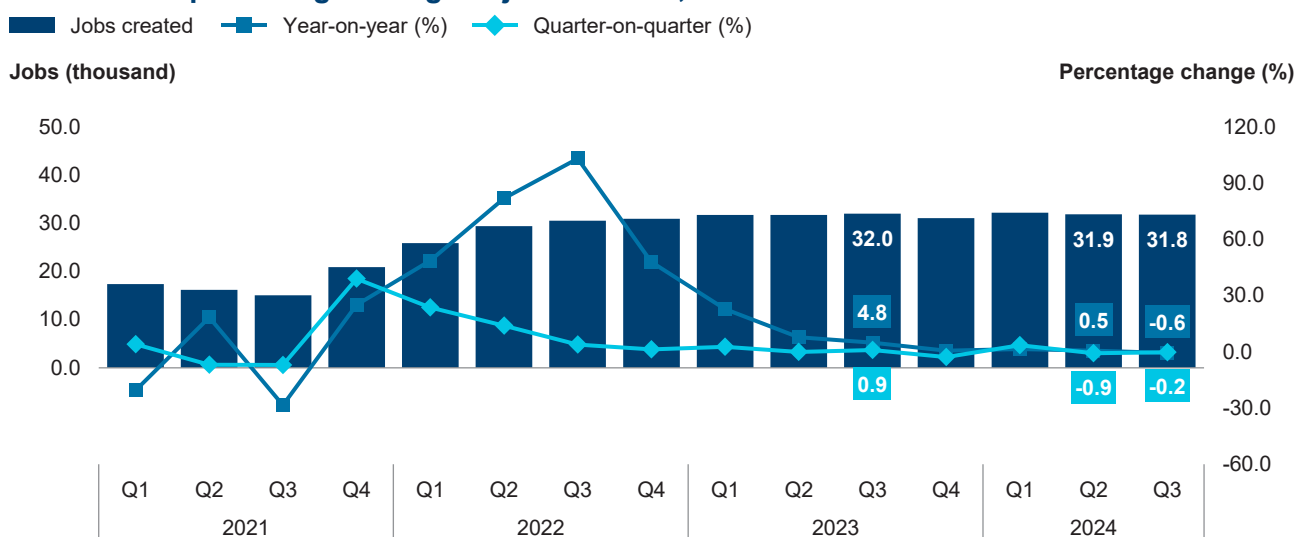
### 3. LABOUR DEMAND

#### 3.2 Jobs creation

During Q3 2024, the number of jobs created in the economic sector showed a marginal decline of 0.6 per cent (-0.2 thousand) year-on-year compared to 0.5 per cent in the preceding quarter to record 31.8 thousand jobs. In the meantime, this number also registered a quarterly negative growth of 0.2 per cent (-0.07 thousand) from 31.9 thousand jobs created in Q2 2024 [Chart 3.7].

Chart 3.7:

#### Number and percentage change of jobs created, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 49.5 per cent or equivalent to 15.7 thousand jobs, registering a decline of 1.2 per cent (-0.2 thousand) in Q3 2024. Within this sector, Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 9.0 thousand jobs created, followed by Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.5 thousand jobs.

The Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 34.4 per cent of total jobs created in Q3 2024, grew by 5.3 per cent (+0.6 thousand) to register 10.9 thousand jobs created. A combined share of two sub-sectors comprised over half of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector were Electrical, electronic & optical products (36.2%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (26.5%) sub-sectors.

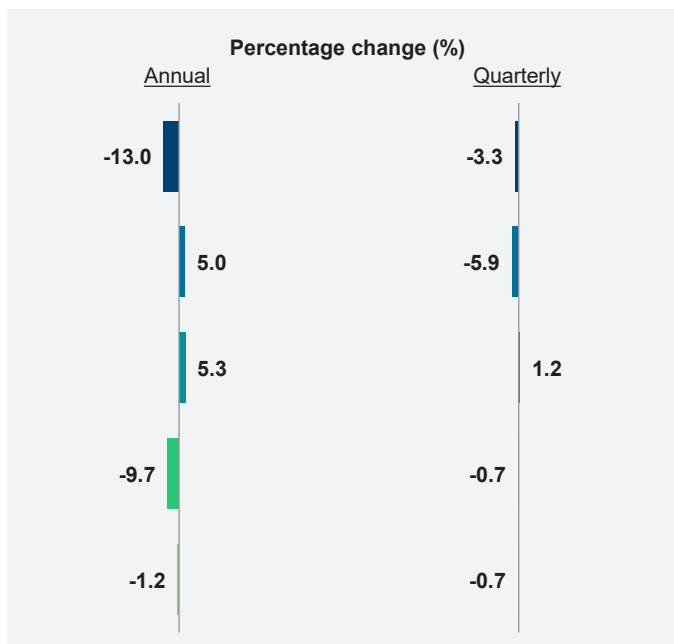
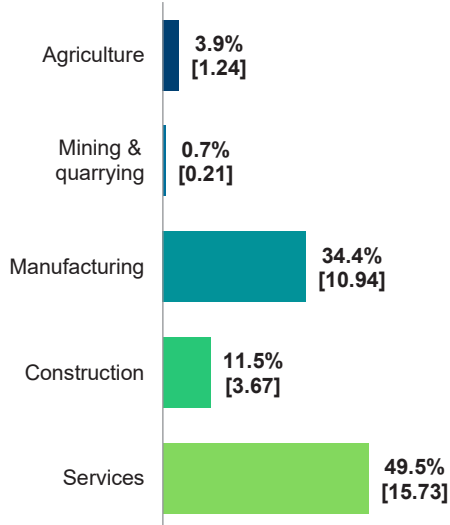
Furthermore, there was an increase in jobs created for the Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors in Q3 2024 to record 0.2 thousand and 3.7 thousand jobs created respectively. However, the Agriculture sector comprised 3.9 per cent of jobs created during the quarter, equivalent to 1.2 thousand jobs, posting a drop of 13.0 per cent (-0.2 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of jobs created observed a decline for three economic sectors, namely Agriculture, Construction and Services [Chart 3.8].

Chart 3.8:

### Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by economic sector, Q3 2024

■ Agriculture ■ Mining & quarrying ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Services

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

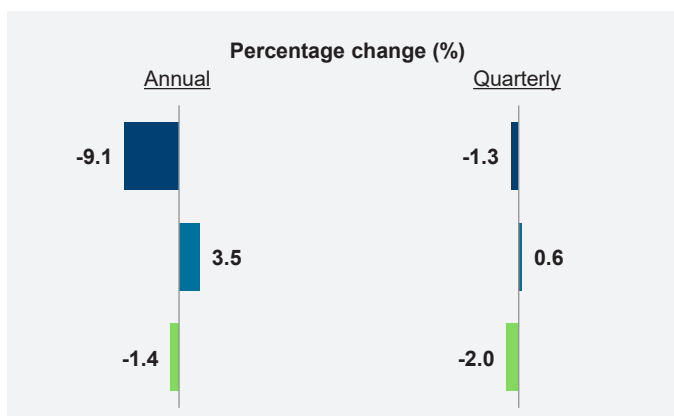
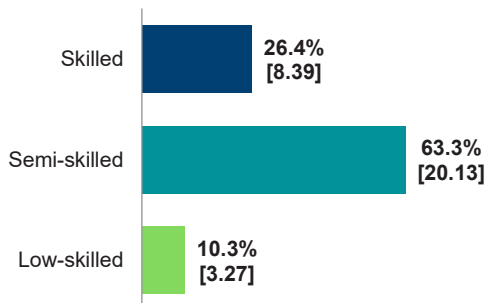
Looking at the job created by skill level, more than half or 63.3 per cent of total jobs created in Q3 2024 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 20.1 thousand jobs. In term of annual change, the number of jobs created in this category increased 3.5 per cent (+0.7 thousand). The skilled category ranked second with a composition of nearly one-third (26.4%) of total job creation during the quarter, registering a negative annual growth of 9.1 per cent (-0.8 thousand) to 8.4 thousand jobs created. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which contributed 10.3 per cent of all jobs created, fell by 1.4 per cent (-0.05 thousand) to record 3.3 thousand jobs in Q3 2024 [Chart 3.9].

Chart 3.9:

### Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by skill level, Q3 2024

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

### 3. LABOUR DEMAND

#### 3.3 Online job vacancies advertised

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the statistics and Big Data Analysis of Job Market Insights and My Job Profile: Job Offers Advertised Online in Malaysia, show the number of vacancies advertised online increase by 32.5 per cent with 448.2 thousand vacancies as compared to 338.3 thousand vacancies in the third quarter of 2023. In the fourth quarter of 2023, a total of 85.8 thousand establishments offered vacancies as compared to 77.5 thousand establishments in the third quarter of 2023. On a year-on-year basis, the number of job vacancies registered a three-digit growth of 119.2 per cent as against 77.9 per cent in Q3 2023 [Chart 3.10].

Chart 3.10:

#### Job vacancies advertised online, Q1 2021 – Q4 2023

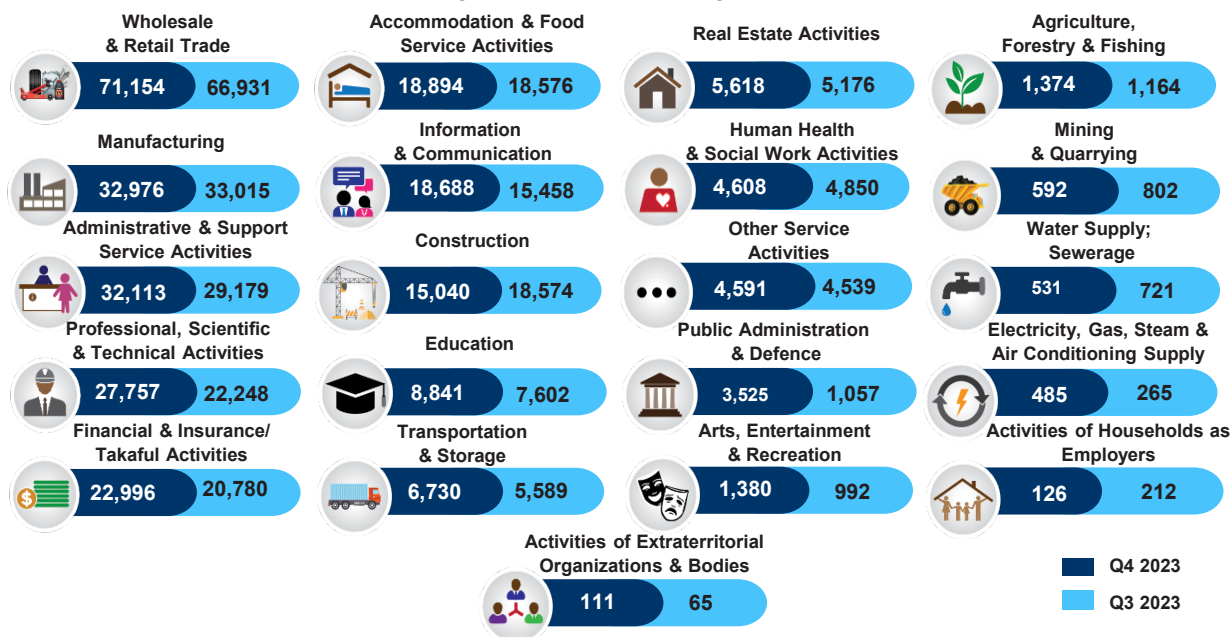


Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2023

In the economic sector, most of the job vacancies in Q4 2023 were in the Services sector with a share of 50.9 per cent or 228,148 vacancies. Observing the job vacancies by economic activity, Wholesale and Retail Trade dominated the vacancies with 15.9 per cent or 71.2 thousand jobs as shown in **Exhibit 1**. Manufacturing recorded a total of 33.0 thousand vacancies (7.4%), followed by Administrative & Support Service Activities at 32.1 thousand vacancies (7.2%) and Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities with 27.8 thousand vacancies (6.2%).

Exhibit 3.1:

### Job vacancies advertised online by economic activity, Q3 2023 – Q4 2023

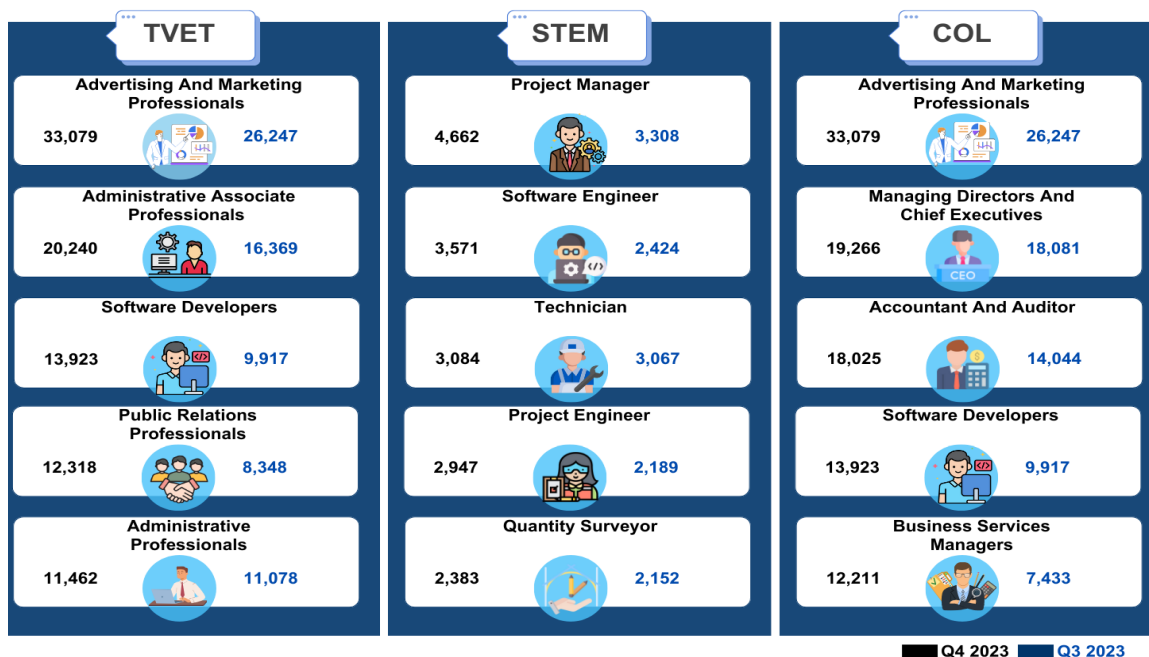


Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2023

Popular jobs offered in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) category was Advertising and Marketing Professionals occupation which recorded the highest number of vacancies (33.1 thousand), followed by Administrative Associate Professionals (20.2 thousand) and Software Developers (14.0 thousand) as depicted in **Exhibit 2**. As for the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) category, the top three (3) jobs were Project Manager (4.7 thousand), Software Engineer (3.6 thousand) and Technician (3.1 thousand). In the meantime, the highest demand jobs for Critical Occupation List (COL) was Advertising and Marketing Professionals (33.1 thousand), Managing Directors & Chief Executives (19.3 thousand) as well as Accountant & Auditors (18.0 thousand).

Exhibit 3.2:

### Job vacancies advertised online by TVET, STEM and COL, Q3 2023 – Q4 2023



Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2023

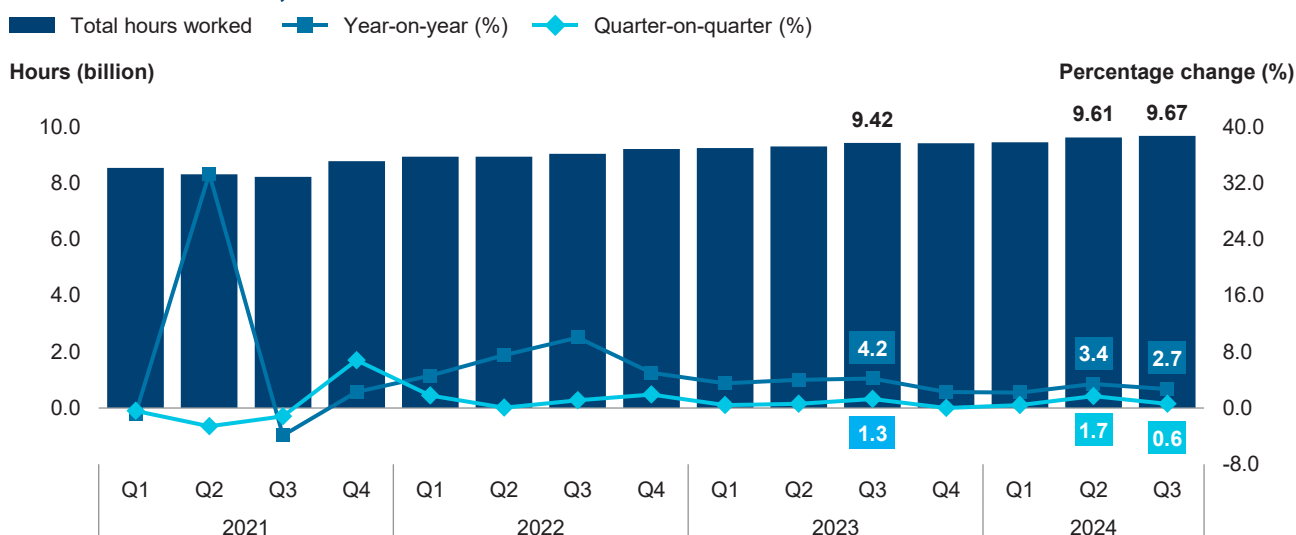
## 4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

### 4.1 Labour productivity per hour worked

During Q3 2024, Malaysia's economy continues to grow 5.3 per cent year-on-year slightly lower as compared to 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter. Along with economic expansion during the quarter, total hours worked increased marginally by 2.7 per cent to record 9.67 billion hours. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked increase by of 0.6 per cent registering a bit slower growth of 1.1 per cent in Q2 2024 [Chart 4.1].

Chart 4.1:

#### Total hours worked, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

In Malaysia, the Services sector accounted for almost two-thirds or 62.6 per cent of total hours worked, making it the dominant contributor to the country's economy. While the second highest share of total hours worked was in the Manufacturing sector, which encompassed 17.6 per cent, followed by the Agriculture with a share of 10.7 per cent in Q3 2024. During the same quarter, the Construction sector contributed 8.7 per cent, and the Mining & quarrying sectors made up 0.5 per cent of the total hours worked.

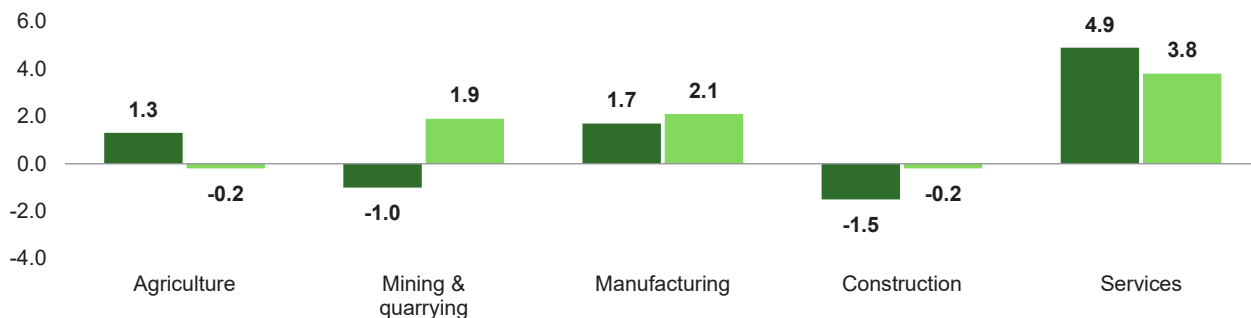
All sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of total hours worked except for the Agriculture and Construction sectors which both declined by 0.2 per cent during the quarter respectively. The Services sector observed the highest gain in total hours worked, up by 3.8 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year. The two sub-sectors with the largest gain were Food & beverages and accommodation (5.1%) and Finance and insurance (5.1%) sub-sectors. Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Manufacturing sector surged by 2.1 per cent with the largest increase in the sub-sector of Beverages and tobacco products (12.6%) followed Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (5.5%) sub-sector. Additionally, growth in the Mining & Quarrying sector also increase to a positive momentum at 1.9 per cent in Q3 2024 [Chart 4.2].

Chart 4.2:

**Annual percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q2 2024 & Q3 2024**

■ Q2 2024 ■ Q3 2024

Percentage change (%)



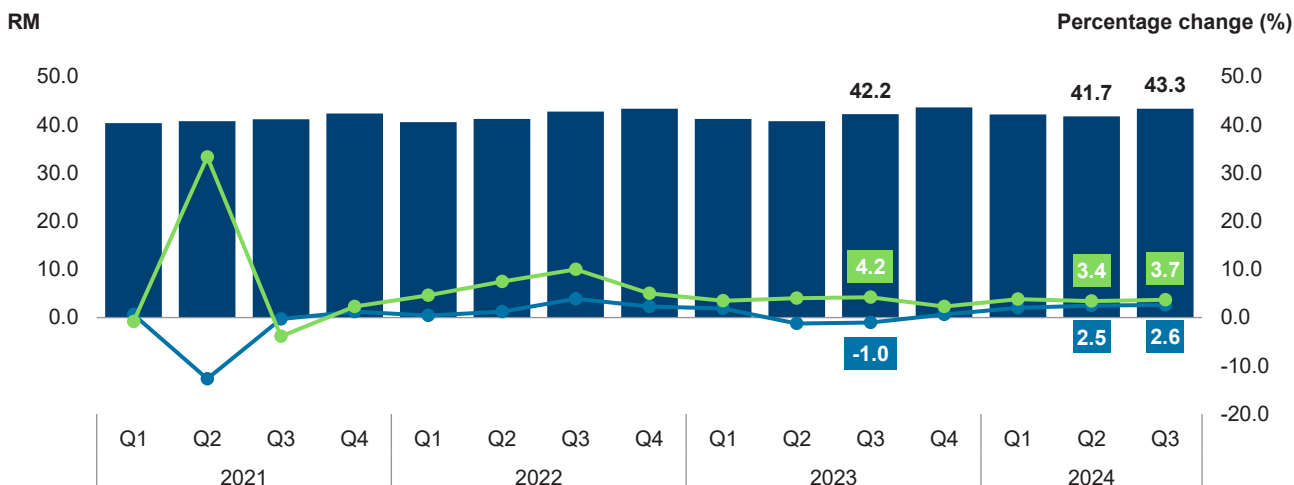
Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

As a whole, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 2.6 per cent in Q3 2024 after registering an increase of 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM43.3 per hour [Chart 4.3].

Chart 4.3:

**Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024**

■ Labour productivity per hour worked (RM) ● Labour productivity per hour worked (Year-on-year, %) ● Total hour worked (Year-on-year, %)



Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q3 2024, all sectors showed annual positive growth, except the Mining & Quarrying sector, which registered a decrease of 5.7 per cent, following a 3.7 per cent increase in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the Construction sector escalated the highest by 20.1 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked, surpassing a 19.1 per cent increase in the previous quarter.

During the same quarter, the Manufacturing sector registered an increase of 3.4 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked and rise in most sub-sectors in Manufacturing except three sub-sectors showed negative growth, namely Beverages and tobacco products (-2.3%), Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-2.3%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-1.1%).

The Services sector continued its upward trend, with labour productivity per hour worked increased by 1.4 per cent year-on-year in Q3 2024. The highest growth was recorded both in Transportation and storage (7.6%) and Real Estate and business services (7.6%) sub-sectors. The Agriculture sector increase marginally by 4.1 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked in Q3 2024 [Table 4.1].

Table 4.1:

**Annual percentage change of labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic sector, Q3 2024**

Economic activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	4.3	7.6	3.2
Beverages & tobacco products	-2.3	9.9	12.6
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	0.0	4.6	4.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	9.3	6.5	-2.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	-1.1	4.4	5.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	7.7	9.2	1.4
Electrical, electronic & optical products	5.5	5.6	0.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-2.3	1.1	3.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Utilities	-1.2	3.1	4.4
Wholesale & retail trade	-0.3	4.2	4.5
Food & beverages and accommodation	1.1	6.3	5.1
Transportation & storage	7.6	10.6	2.7
Information & communication	-0.5	3.5	4.1
Finance & insurance	-1.6	3.5	5.1
Real estate & business services	7.6	10.2	2.4
Other services	2.4	5.2	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

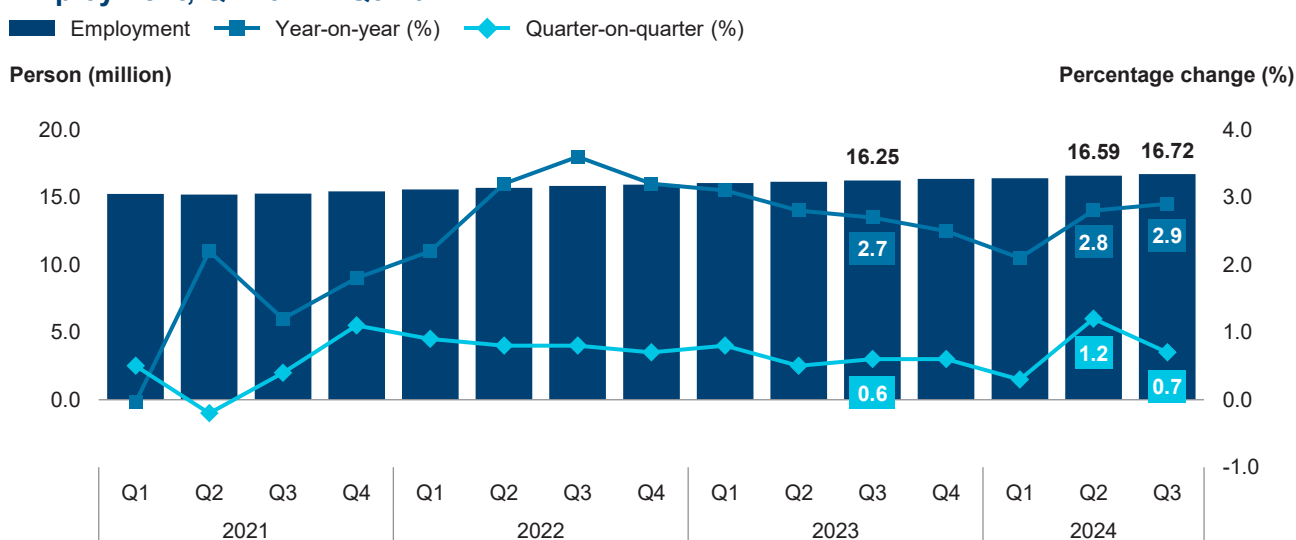
## 4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

### 4.2 Labour productivity per employment

Driven by solid economic growth and positive labour market in Q3 2024, employment rose 2.9 per cent year-on-year reaching a total of 16.72 million persons. On a quarterly basis, employment growth accelerated to 0.7 per cent in Q3 2024, following a sharp 1.2 per cent increase in the previous quarter [Chart 4.4].

Chart 4.4:

#### Employment, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

In Q3 2024, employment growth was fueled by expansion across all economic sectors, with notable increases in Manufacturing and Services. Employment in the Services sector rose by 3.9 per cent to reach 10.47 million persons, with every sub-sector showing improvement over the previous quarter. The highest gain was in Food & beverages and accommodation (7.2%) sub-sector, followed by Utilities (6.0%) and Transportation & storage (4.8%) sub-sectors.

In the Manufacturing sector, employment rose by 1.4 per cent in Q3 2024, reaching a total of 2.85 million persons. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, employment expanded across all Manufacturing sub-sectors except for Electrical, electronic & optical products which posted a marginal decrease. The highest gain was observed in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (2.5%) sub-sector, followed by Beverages and tobacco products (2.4%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2.4%).

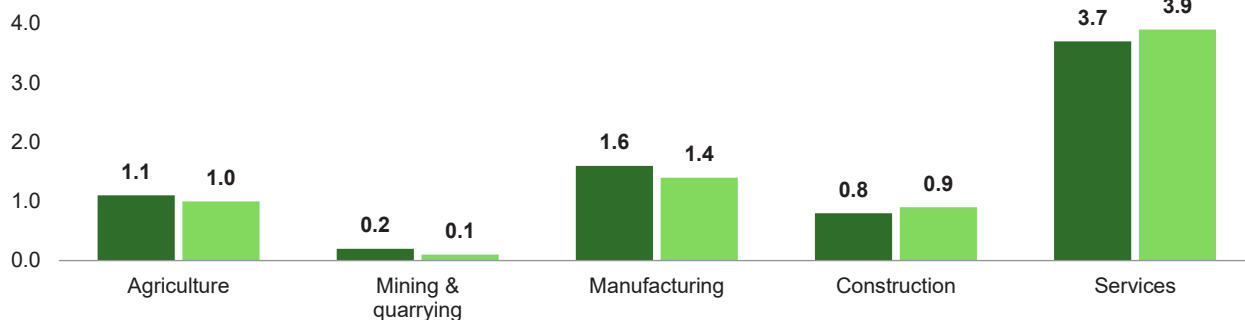
In addition, employment in the Agriculture sector grew by 1.0 per cent, reaching 1.91 million persons in Q3 2024. Meanwhile, employment in the Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors increased by 0.1 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively [Chart 4.5].

Chart 4.5:

### Annual percentage change of employment by economic sector, Q2 2024 & Q3 2024

■ Q2 2024 ■ Q3 2024

Percentage change (%)



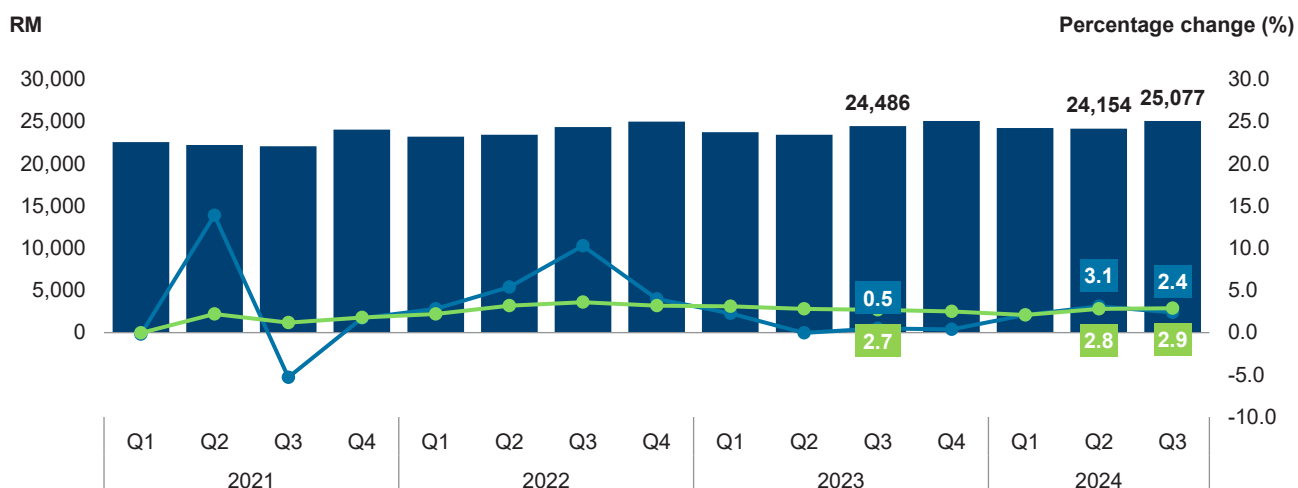
Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

Labor productivity which measured as value added per employment, increased by 2.4 per cent to reach RM25,077 per person in Q3 2024 [Chart 4.6].

Chart 4.6:

### Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

■ Labour productivity per employment (RM) ● Labour productivity per employment (Year-on-year, %) ● Employment (Year-on-year, %)



Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

Regarding labor productivity per employment by economic sector, the Services sector posted a stronger year-on-year increase of 1.2 per cent in Q3 2024, driven by positive growth in most of its sub-sectors, except for Utilities (-2.7%) and Food & Beverages and Accommodation (-0.8%). The highest growth in labor productivity per employment was recorded in three sub-sectors, namely Real Estate & Business Services (6.4%), Transportation & Storage (5.5%) and Other services (3.1%).

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment for the Manufacturing sector increased by 4.1 per cent year-on-year in Q3 2024 as compared to 3.1 per cent increase in the preceding quarter. The highest growth within this sector was recorded by Beverages & tobacco products (7.4%), Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (6.5%), and Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing (5.8%).

On the other hand, the Construction sector maintained its upward momentum, recording a significant 18.9 per cent increase in labor productivity per employment. Furthermore, the Agriculture sector demonstrated continued improvement over the previous quarter, with labor productivity per employment rising by 2.9 per cent. However, Mining & quarrying experienced a decline of 4.0 per cent in Q3 2024 [Table 4.2].

Table 4.2:

**Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value added & employment by economic sector, Q3 2024**

Economic activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	5.5	7.6	2.0
Beverages & tobacco products	7.4	9.9	2.4
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	3.2	4.6	1.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	5.8	6.5	0.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	2.0	4.4	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	6.5	9.2	2.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-0.2	1.1	1.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Utilities	-2.7	3.1	6.0
Wholesale & retail trade	0.4	4.2	3.8
Food & beverages and accommodation	-0.8	6.3	7.2
Transportation & storage	5.5	10.6	4.8
Information & communication	0.6	3.5	3.0
Finance & insurance	1.5	3.5	1.9
Real estate & business services	6.4	10.2	3.6
Other services	3.1	5.2	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

## 5. EMPLOYEE WAGES

### 5.1 Median monthly wages of formal employees

Based on the Employee Wages Statistics derived from administrative data sources, the number of Malaysian formal employees totalled 6.73 million in June 2024, an increase of 2.0 per cent (+131.2 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year. This figure represents 64.5 per cent of Malaysian paid employees across both private and public sectors [Chart 5.1].

Chart 5.1:

#### Malaysian formal employees, January 2023 – June 2024

■ Malaysian formal employees — Year-on-year (%)



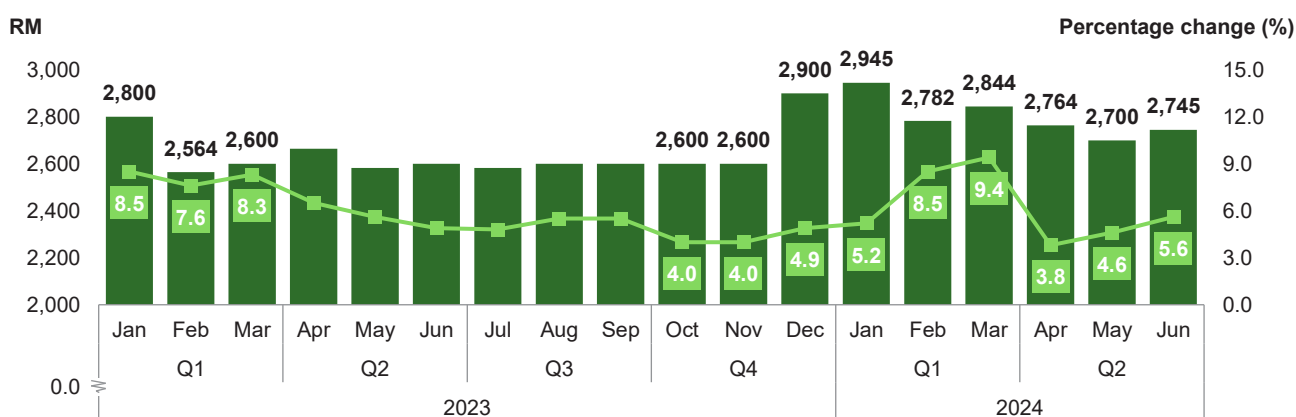
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

As of June 2024, the median monthly wage for Malaysian formal employees stood at RM2,745, continuing its upward trend with an annual increase of 5.6 per cent for the month [Chart 5.2].

Chart 5.2:

#### Median monthly wages, January 2023 – June 2024

■ Median monthly wages — Year-on-year (%)



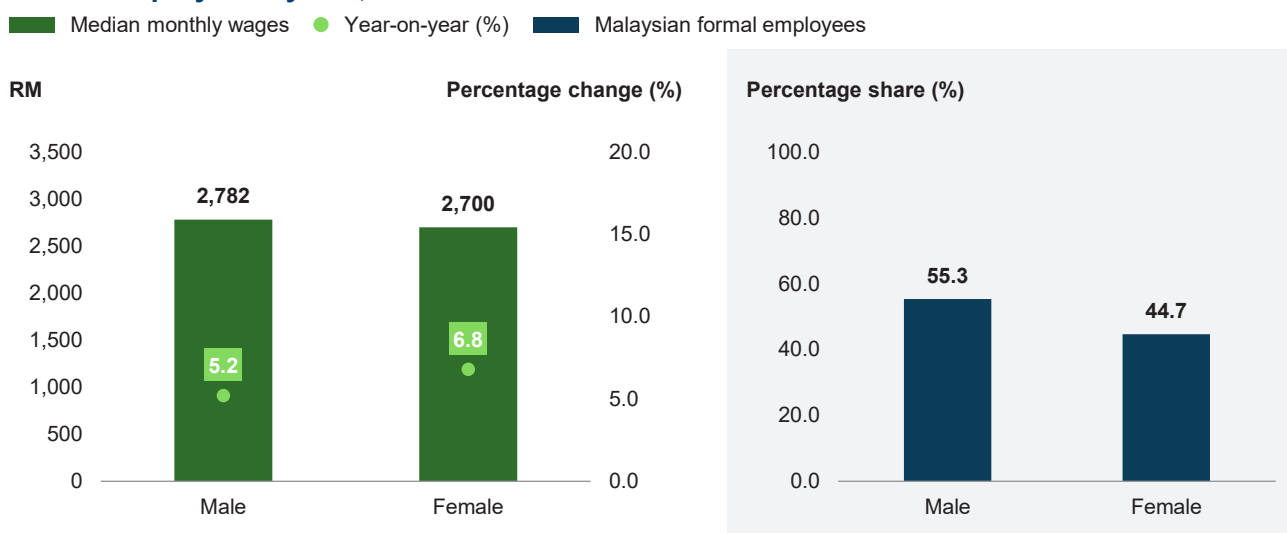
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

The median monthly wage for male employees increased by 5.2 per cent year-on-year to RM2,782, accounting for 55.3 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees in June 2024, equivalent to 3.72 million persons. Meanwhile, female employees, comprising 44.7 per cent of Malaysian formal employees, recorded a 6.8 per cent rise in median monthly wages, reaching RM2,700.

Similarly, both male and female employees also saw month-on-month increases, with each median increased by 0.7 per cent compared to May 2024. When comparing median monthly wages by gender, male formal employees consistently recorded a higher median than their female counterparts. In June 2024, males earned a median wage that was 3.0 per cent higher than that of female employees [Chart 5.3].

Chart 5.3:

**Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by sex, June 2024**



Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

Malaysian formal employees aged between 45 and 49 years recorded the highest median monthly wages, which was RM3,627 in June 2024. This group comprised 9.1 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees. In the meantime, the age group below 20 years registered the lowest median monthly wages with RM1,500. This pattern is consistent with previous months, indicating that the wage distribution of formal employees is influenced by the age group, which is related to the level of education and also work experience.

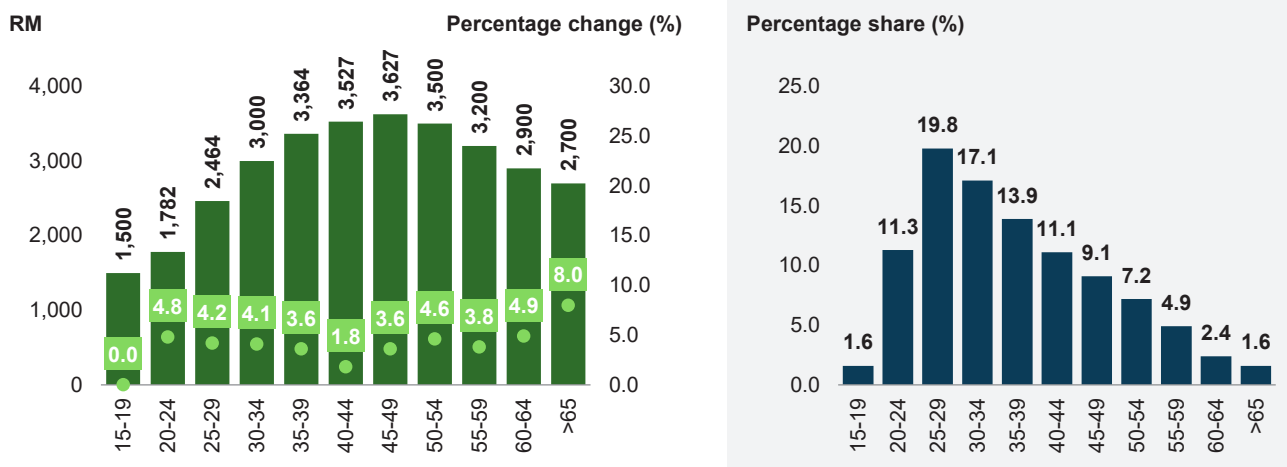
In June 2024, the median monthly wages for Malaysian formal employees in all age groups posted positive growth except for those aged below 20 years, which remained the same as in the same month last year. Among these age groups, formal employees aged 65 years and above recorded the most significant increase of 8.0 per cent.

On a monthly basis, all age groups also indicated positive growth in median monthly wages, except those aged between 60 and 64 years, which declined by 1.5 per cent during June 2024. Meanwhile, the median monthly wages for age groups of 15 to 19 years, 50 to 54 years and 65 years and above remained unchanged [Chart 5.4].

Chart 5.4:

### Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by age group, June 2024

■ Median monthly wages ● Year-on-year (%) ■ Malaysian formal employees



Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

In terms of economic activity, the median monthly wages showed positive growth for all five main sectors during June 2024 compared to the same month in the previous year. The Mining & quarrying sector continued to record the highest median at RM5,900, which posted an increase of 13.5 per cent against June 2023 despite only accounting for 0.6 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees. Meanwhile, the Construction sector registered the second highest median monthly wages at RM2,800 during the month, reflecting a 3.7 per cent year-on-year increase.

As the primary contributor to the economy, Malaysian formal employees in the Services sector contributed more than two-thirds (67.6%), equivalent to 4.55 million persons. These formal employees received median monthly wages of RM2,764 during June 2024, with an increase of 6.3 per cent compared to the same month of the preceding year. Among the Services sub-sector, Finance & insurance recorded the highest median monthly wages at RM6,000, followed by Information & communication at RM5,100. In contrast, the median monthly wages for other sub-sectors remained below RM4,000, with the lowest registered by formal employees in the Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sector (RM1,964). Regarding annual changes, Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sector posted the highest year-on-year growth in median monthly wages of 9.1 per cent during June 2024.

In the same month, the median monthly wages for Malaysian formal employees in the Manufacturing sector rose by 4.8 per cent year-on-year to RM2,582. Beverage & tobacco products sub-sector recorded the highest median monthly wages, registering an increase of 6.1 per cent to RM3,164 during the month. As of June 2024, the Agriculture sector posted the lowest median monthly wages among all other sectors at RM2,000. However, it is important to highlight that the median monthly wages for this sector during the period reflect an increase of 3.8 per cent compared to the same month a year ago [Table 5.1].

Table 5.1:

### Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by economic activity, June 2024

Economic activity	Monthly wages		Formal employee
	Median (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)	Percentage share (%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2,264	4.2	2.6
Beverages & tobacco products	3,164	6.1	0.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	2,064	6.1	0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2,382	5.2	1.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	2,700	6.1	3.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	2,664	4.6	2.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	2,745	7.0	5.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	2,664	5.4	3.2
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>
Utilities	3,064	3.4	1.0
Wholesale & retail trade	2,382	5.2	21.4
Food & beverages and accommodation	1,964	9.1	4.4
Transportation & storage	2,864	6.1	4.4
Information & communication	5,100	2.7	3.3
Finance & insurance	6,000	5.3	4.6
Real estate & business services	2,900	3.6	12.2
Other services	2,682	5.4	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

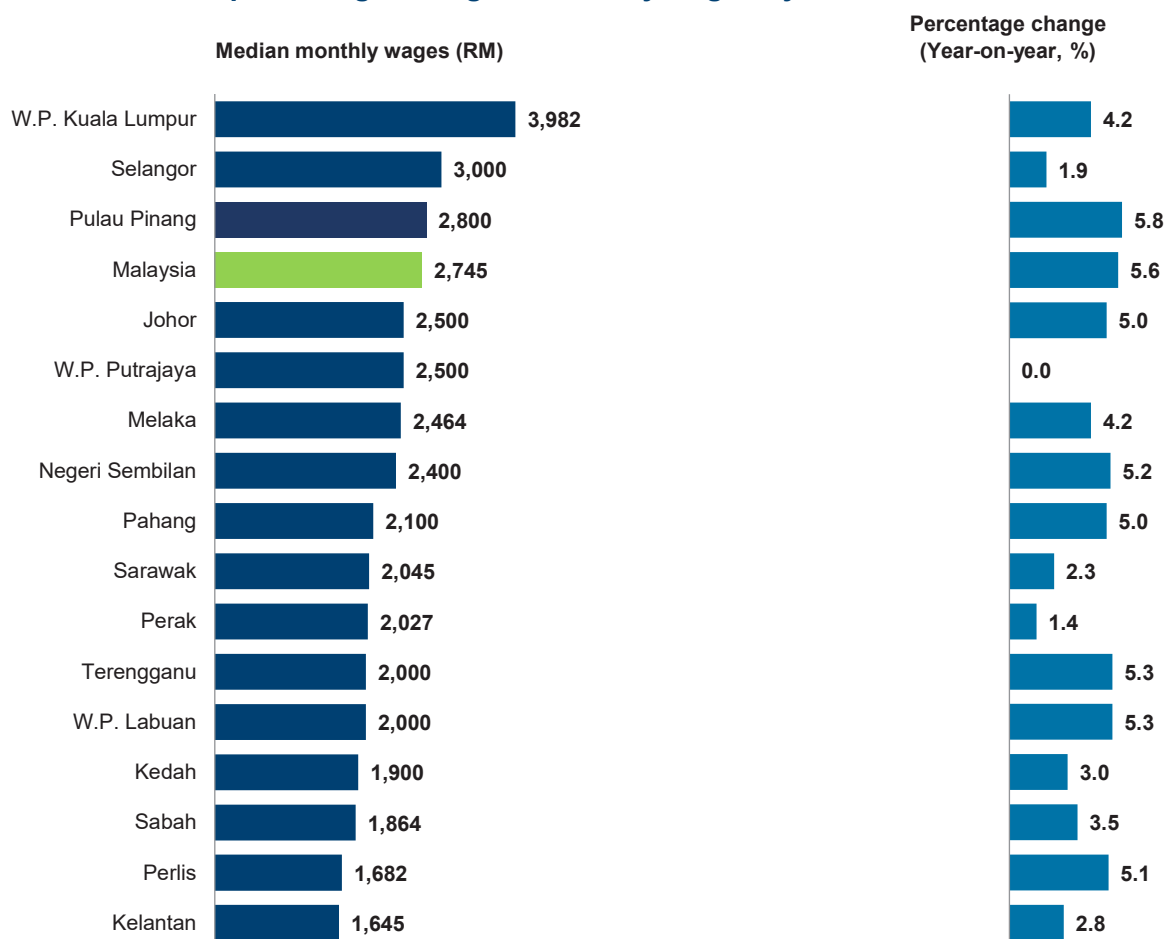
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

Regarding the wages of Malaysian formal employees at the state level during June 2024, two states exceeded the national median monthly wage of RM2,745. Leading the chart was W.P. Kuala Lumpur, with the highest median monthly wages at RM3,982, followed by Selangor and Penang which is at RM3,000 and RM2,800 respectively during the month.

However, during the same period, Sabah, Perlis and Kelantan recorded the lowest median monthly wages, with each state reporting values of RM1,864, RM1,682 and RM1,645 respectively [Chart 5.5].

Chart 5.5:

**Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages by state, June 2024**



Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

## 5. EMPLOYEE WAGES

### 5.2 Distribution of monthly wages

In June 2024, the wage distribution showed that 2.17 million persons or 32.2 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages below RM2,000. This group decreased by 2.5 per cent (-125.2 thousand) from the same month of the previous year, while the share lowered by 2.5 percentage points from 34.7 per cent during June 2023.

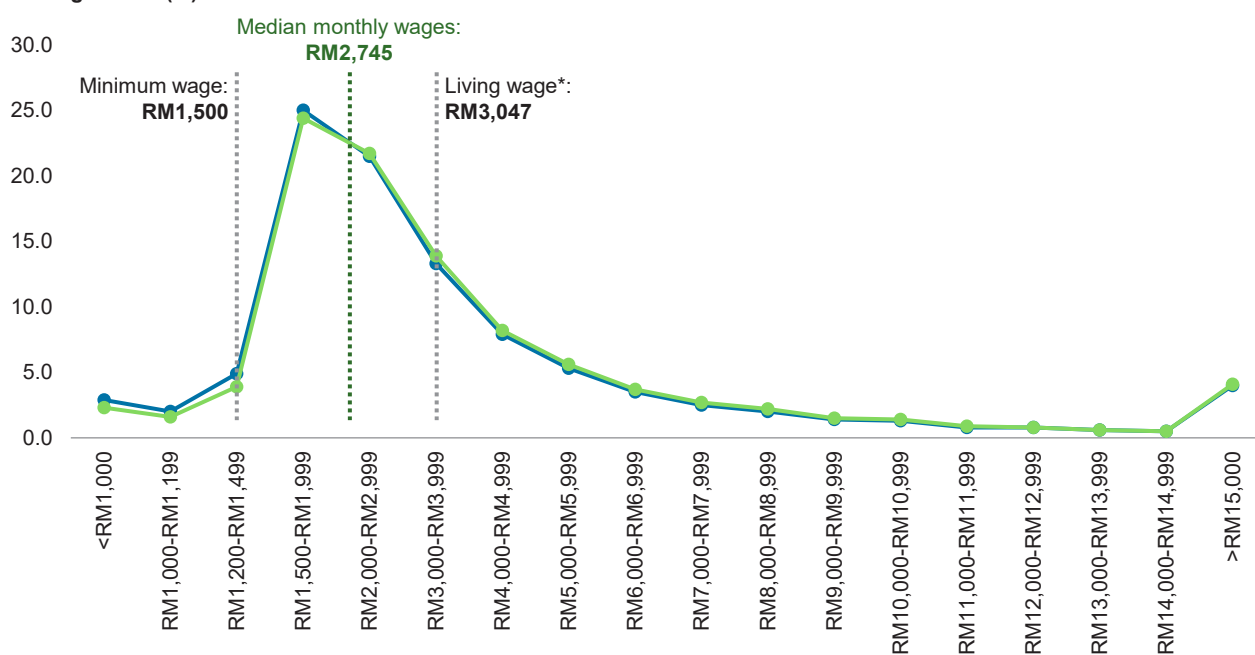
During the same period, only 7.8 per cent of Malaysian formal employees received monthly wages below the RM1,500 minimum wage. Meanwhile, approximately 4.1 per cent of Malaysian formal employees earned the highest monthly wages of RM15,000 and above during June 2024 [Chart 5.6].

Chart 5.6:

#### Distribution of monthly wages of Malaysian formal employees by wages scale, June 2023 & June 2024

● June 2023 ● June 2024

Percentage share (%)



	Wages scale (RM)																	
Jun-24	2.3	1.6	3.9	24.4	21.7	13.9	8.2	5.6	3.7	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	4.1
Jun-23	2.9	2.0	4.9	25.0	21.5	13.3	7.9	5.3	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	4.0

Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

Note:

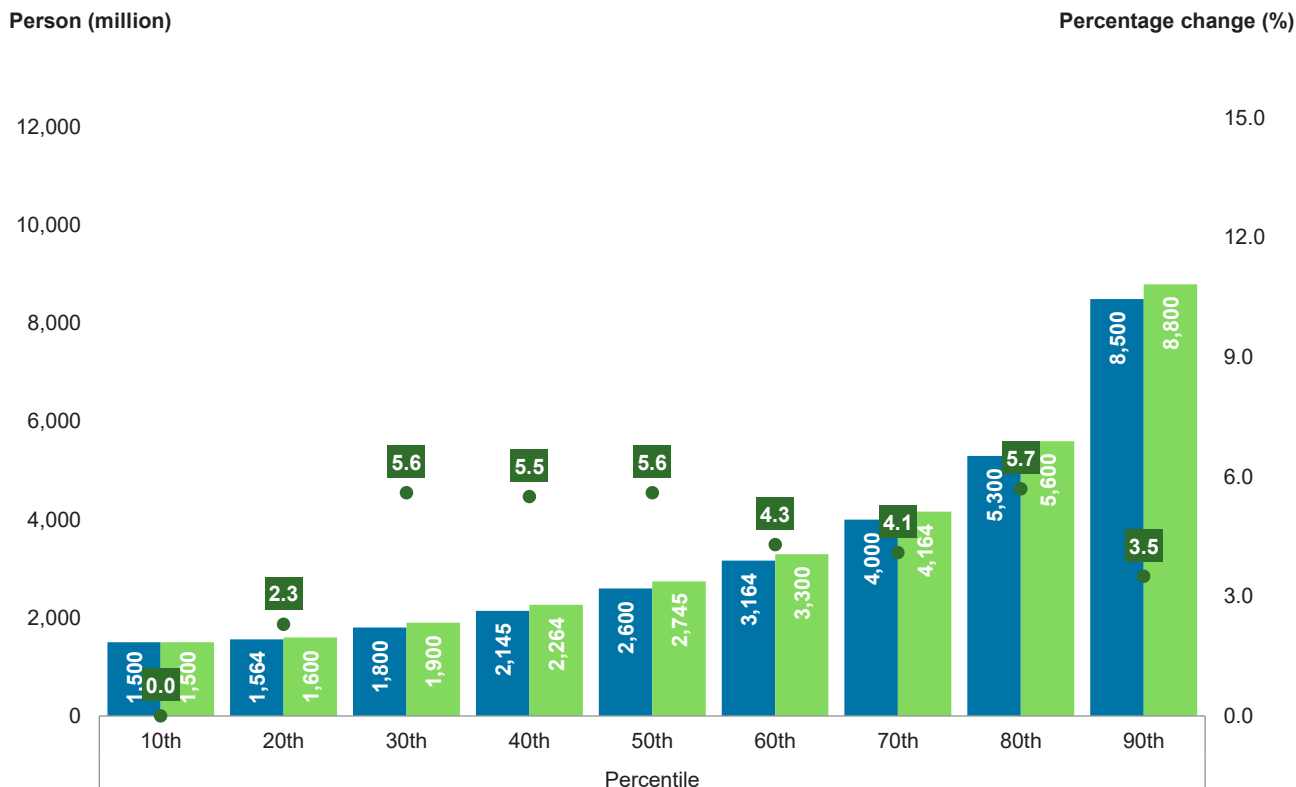
\* Refers to the living wage (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2017), which is adjusted with the inflation rate

According to the percentile analysis, it has been observed that the 10th percentile of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM1,500 or less. However, this group experienced an increase of 1.2 per cent during March 2024 compared to the same month of the preceding year. At the 90th percentile, the monthly wages edge up by 15.4 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM10,500 per month. At these points, the wage ratio between the highest wage earner group (90<sup>th</sup> percentile) and the lowest wage earner group (10<sup>th</sup> percentile) explains that the highest wage earner group receives the monthly wage more than seven times compared to the lowest wage earner group [Chart 5.7].

Chart 5.7:

**Distribution of monthly wages of formal employees by percentile, June 2023 & June 2024**

■ June 2023 ■ June 2024 ● Year-on-year (%)



Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q2 2024, DOSM

## 6. WAY FORWARD

### The Integration of Artificial Intelligence in Malaysia's Labour Market

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Malaysia's journey toward becoming a fully digital economy demands the seamless integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into its labour market. AI offers transformative potential to enhance productivity, streamline operations, and generate high-value employment. However, it also presents challenges, notably workforce displacement and the necessity of managing transitions in employment. The Budget 2025 announcement, which emphasises incentives for AI adoption and investment in research and development (R&D), underscores the nation's commitment to leveraging technological advancements while addressing their socio-economic consequences<sup>6</sup>.

The impact of AI on the labour market is multifaceted. Automation and AI applications are poised to benefit industries such as manufacturing, logistics, and finance through operational efficiencies and cost savings. However, these advancements may disproportionately affect roles involving routine or repetitive tasks, increasing the risk of job displacement among low-skilled workers<sup>7</sup>. Conversely, the growing demand for advanced technical skills is expected to create opportunities for roles such as data scientists, AI engineers, and machine learning specialists. To adapt to this evolving landscape, Malaysia must invest in reskilling and upskilling initiatives to mitigate skill mismatches and support a sustainable economic transition.

Furthermore, AI's integration is likely to intensify existing labour market inequalities. Low-skilled workers and individuals without access to digital training are at greater risk of marginalisation, whereas high-skilled professionals may see their roles evolve, preserving or enhancing their employment prospects. Addressing these disparities will require comprehensive and inclusive policies, such as expanding digital literacy programmes and vocational training to ensure equitable access for all socio-economic groups<sup>8</sup>.

AI is also expected to reshape employment structures by promoting flexible job arrangements and the expanding the gig economy. As automation reduces reliance on manual and repetitive tasks, new opportunities will arise for roles emphasise human creativity, problem-solving, and emotional intelligence<sup>9</sup>. However, these developments necessitate policy frameworks that support job security in non-traditional employment and provide social safety nets for workers transitioning between careers.

The successful integration of AI into Malaysia's labour market will hinge on collaborative efforts among the government, private sector, and educational institutions. The measures outlined in Budget 2025 provide a solid foundation for fostering AI innovation, but continuous, proactive initiatives will be essential to prepare the workforce for a technologically advanced economy. By addressing these challenges and leveraging AI's potential, Malaysia can cultivate an inclusive, adaptive, and globally competitive labour market.

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## 7. CONCLUSION

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Malaysia's labour market has remained on a steady growth in Q3 2024 supported by consistently rising in both supply and demand. The number of employed persons continued to be on a positive trend while rate of unemployment declines 3.2 per cent since stagnant 3.3 percent in the last three preceding quarters. Looking in the third quarter of this year, the labour demand in the industries recorded the highest number since it was last recorded in 2018. The number of jobs continued to trend up in line with unemployment rate decreased, due to rise in filled jobs even job created slightly decreased. Nonetheless, there was a marginal increase in the number of vacancies reflecting that there were more job opportunities throughout the quarter. As for labour productivity, both of value added per employment and value added per hour worked achieved a significant raise as against the same quarter in 2023.

The 2025 budget has been planned in line with the MADANI Economic framework, with the aim of strengthening the economic strategy to ensure sustainable national economic growth and focus on domestic investment, efforts to generate the economy, strengthen the country's skilled workforce and improve infrastructure to contribute back to the people. Accordingly, the Government is committed to reforming the labour market by increasing workers' wages in line with increased productivity. Various programs and strategies are being created with the aim of raising wages, providing employment opportunities, and improving the skills of the workforce through strategic investments. In this context, the government actively implements labour reform efforts, by introducing key initiatives to improve the welfare of workers and increase their income levels.

The minimum wage will be raised from RM1,500 to RM1,700 monthly, effective February 1, 2025, with a six-month adjustment period for smaller employers. Furthermore, the Progressive Wage Policy, which began in June 2024, will be fully enforced in 2025 to drive wage growth for targeted workers, supported by a RM200 million fund. Through the People's Income Initiative (IPR), the government also targets low-income groups with programs to boost their earning capacity, such as agriculture, food business, and service-oriented support. This multi-faceted approach aims to strengthen the labour market while fostering a business environment conducive to productivity and sustainable growth.

In line with the government's desire to deal with the cost of living, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) also launched Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for every district across the country. PAKW is a method of determining how much it will cost a household to live a meaningful life. The PAKW calculation not only takes into consideration food and shelter factors, but also factors such as health costs, education, leisure activities, participation in community activities, and several other variables. PAKW help to get a clearer picture of money people would need each month to afford a decent living in each district nationwide.

As the fourth quarter of 2024 approaches, economic and social activities in Malaysia continue to demonstrate steady recovery, supported by effective policy measures and growing consumer confidence. Hence, the overall labour market performance is anticipated to remain resilient, supporting sustained employment opportunities and recovery in various sectors. This positive outlook reflects ongoing economic developments, which continue to bolster the labour market's momentum. However, this outlook is subject to potential challenges posed by slower global economic growth and trade activity. Additionally, the North East Monsoon or monsoon season in Malaysia, expected from November 2024 to March 2025, may bring heightened risks of flooding, which could impact economic activities in affected areas.

## Introduction

Malaysia is undergoing a significant demographic transformation, characterised by a rapidly ageing population. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), the nation is expected to attain “aged nation” status by 2030, with more than 15 per cent of its population aged 60 and above. This shift reflects global trends, where declining fertility rates and rising life expectancies are reshaping population structures and creating new societal dynamics.

In response to these changes, the “silver economy” has emerged as a pivotal concept, underscoring the economic potential of older adults while addressing the socioeconomic challenges linked to ageing populations. Broadly defined, the silver economy encompasses the contributions of individuals over 60 as they engage in the workforce, drive innovation, participate as consumers, and lead active, productive lives (OECD, 2014). It also includes the economic opportunities generated by public and private spending tailored to the specific needs of those aged 50 and above (European Commission, 2015).

This article explores Malaysia’s readiness to embrace the silver economy, drawing comparisons with ASEAN+3 countries (comprising ASEAN nations, China, Japan, and South Korea) and highlighting the workforce adjustments needed to thrive in an ageing society. The implications are profound, particularly for the labour market and organisational structures. As baby boomers transition into retirement and the pool of younger workers contracts, businesses face twin challenges: filling critical roles and maintaining career growth opportunities for all generations (Duxbury & Halinski, 2014). Moreover, the prolonged employment of older workers may limit job openings for younger talent, potentially stagnating talent pipelines and weakening organisational adaptability.

To address these challenges, Malaysia must implement forward-looking strategies, including robust succession planning, investment in reskilling programs, and policies that balance the needs of an ageing workforce with those of younger generations. By fostering an inclusive labour market and leveraging the opportunities presented by demographic shifts, Malaysia can bolster its economic resilience and position itself competitively in an evolving global landscape.

## Literature Review

The ageing population across ASEAN+3 countries is reshaping economies and labour markets, driven by declining birth rates and increased life expectancies. This demographic shift presents significant challenges, including shrinking workforces, rising costs for pensions and healthcare, and pressures on social security systems. However, it also offers opportunities through the development of a “silver economy,” which values the contributions of older adults as active participants in the workforce, innovators, and consumers. This section explores theoretical frameworks and empirical studies to examine the economic implications of ageing populations, focusing on strategies to address these challenges and harness the potential of older generations for sustainable growth.

The Human Capital Theory, introduced by Becker (1964), highlights the importance of accumulated skills and knowledge in enhancing individual and organisational productivity. Skirbekk (2008) extends this theory, emphasizing that older workers often maintain high productivity levels in cognitive and experience-based roles, despite potential physical limitations. Additionally, the dependency ratio, a critical demographic indicator, underscores the economic challenges of ageing populations. Bloom, Canning, and Fink (2010) observe that higher ratios of elderly to working-age individuals increase fiscal pressures due to rising costs for pensions, healthcare, and social services. Countries such as Japan and South Korea, which have some of the highest dependency ratios globally, illustrate how ageing populations can slow economic growth without proactive reforms (Lee & Mason, 2014).

Empirical studies reveal that ageing trends are advancing rapidly in ASEAN+3. Japan and South Korea, in particular, face significant demographic shifts, with shrinking working-age populations struggling to support growing elderly cohorts. Without intervention, this imbalance may hinder long-term economic growth. Studies show that the productivity of older workers varies across sectors. For instance, older employees excel in knowledge-intensive roles but may encounter challenges in physically demanding jobs (Kim & Hewings, 2013). To mitigate these issues, technology plays a crucial role. Japan and South Korea have been leaders in adopting automation and robotics to address labour shortages and support their ageing workforces (Morikawa, 2017; Kim, 2018). However, resource constraints in many ASEAN nations limit the versatility of such technological solutions.

Social security and pension systems within ASEAN+3 exhibit significant variation. Developed systems in Japan and South Korea have implemented reforms, such as increasing retirement ages and adjusting pension benefits, but challenges persist (Sakamoto, 2018). In contrast, ASEAN nations, particularly those with large informal sectors like Indonesia and the Philippines, face difficulties in expanding pension coverage (Asher & Bali, 2014). Innovative policies, such as flexible work arrangements, phased retirement, and lifelong learning initiatives, have been introduced in some countries. Japan's phased retirement programs and South Korea's flexible work options reflect efforts to sustain older workers' participation in the labour force (Choi, 2017; Higo & Klassen, 2017).

The shared challenge of adapting to ageing workforces requires tailored policy responses across ASEAN+3. While Japan and South Korea have implemented robust measures, many ASEAN nations remain in the early stages of developing comprehensive strategies. Regional collaboration and knowledge sharing are essential for crafting effective policies. By fostering flexible labour markets, investing in lifelong learning, and adopting versatile technological innovations, ASEAN+3 countries can better prepare for the profound economic transformations driven by ageing populations.

## **Data Source**

This study utilized official time series statistics compiled by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM), including the Current Population Census and the Labour Force Survey Report. Additionally, some statistics were derived by the authors based on labour force survey data. The study also incorporated a literature review of articles, journals, reports, and working papers from various research sources, including those from the World Health Organization - Global Health Observatory (2024), World Population Prospect and Khazanah Research Institute (KRI). These resources are considered secondary data.

## Findings and Discussion

The demographic landscape of ASEAN+3 countries as of 2023 reveals a pronounced shift, with nations categorized into ageing nations (over 7% of the population aged 65+), aged nations (over 14%), and super-aged nations (over 21%). This shift underscores the urgent need for adaptive retirement policies. Japan, a super-aged society with 29.6 per cent of its population aged 65 and over, has set its retirement age at 64 and introduced extensive re-employment programs to sustain older workers' economic activity and ease pension burdens. Similarly, South Korea, with 19.2 per cent of its population in the elderly bracket, is incrementally increasing its retirement age to 65 by 2033 to mitigate workforce and pension pressures.

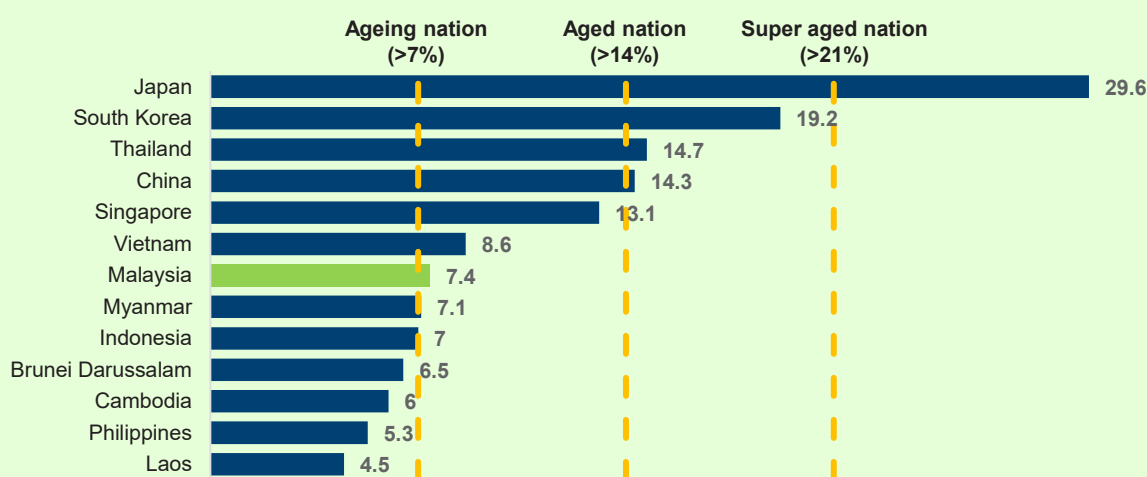
In aged nations such as Thailand (14.7%), China (14.3%), and Singapore (13.1%), proactive policies are already in place. Singapore has raised its retirement age to 63 and plans to increase it to 65 by 2030, complemented by re-employment schemes extending work opportunities until age 70. China, addressing labour shortages and rapid ageing, is gradually harmonizing retirement ages for male and female, targeting 65 by 2035. Meanwhile, ageing nations like Malaysia (7.4%), Myanmar (7.1%), and Indonesia (7.0%) are preparing for future transitions. Malaysia, with a retirement age of 60, is exploring a shift to 65, while Indonesia is gradually increasing its retirement age from 57 to 60 by 2043.

Health metrics such as life expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) also reveal disparities. Nations like Japan and Singapore, with high HALEs (74.1 and 73.6 years, respectively), benefit from advanced healthcare systems that support extended working lives. In contrast, countries like Laos (HALE 60.5 years) and Myanmar (60.9 years) face challenges stemming from limited healthcare access and lower living standards. Notably, female across the region consistently outlive male, with pronounced gender gaps in life expectancy in Japan and South Korea.

In conclusion, while super-aged and aged nations are deploying advanced measures, younger populations are proactively laying the foundation for future ageing-related challenges. Tailored retirement policies, supported by investments in healthcare and socio-economic development, will be critical to ensuring sustainable economic growth and social stability across the ASEAN+3 region [Chart 1 & Table 1].

Chart 1:

### Percentage of population aged 65 years and over among ASEAN+3 countries, 2023



Source: MyAgeing, DOSM

Table 1:

### Current retirement age policy, life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth of ASEAN+3 countries

Country	Current Retirement Age (as at 2024)	Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019		Health life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), both sexes, 2019
		Male	Female	
Brunei Darussalam	60	72.7	77.0	65.6
Cambodia	60	68.4	72.9	61.5
China	Male: 60; Female: 50-55	75.3	80.8	68.5
Indonesia	58	68.5	72.6	62.8
Japan	64	81.4	87.4	74.1
Laos	60	66.2	70.2	60.5
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>
Myanmar	60	63.6	69.8	60.9
Philippines	65	70.0	73.7	62.0
Singapore	63	81.6	85.9	73.6
South Korea	60	80.3	86.7	73.1
Thailand	60	74.6	83.4	68.3
Vietnam	Male: 60 years and 3 months; Female: 55 years and 4 months	69.4	78.9	65.3

**Source:** Links International, World Health Organization - Global Health Observatory (2024), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs - World Population Prospects 2022

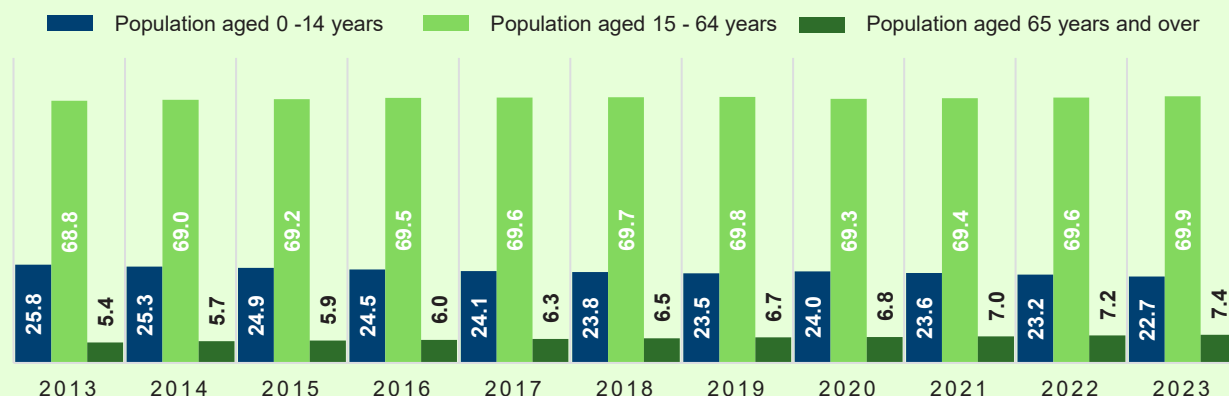
Malaysia's demographic structure has experienced significant shifts between 2013 and 2023, particularly in its young, working-age, and elderly populations, as illustrated in Chart 2. The proportion of young individuals (aged 0–14) has steadily declined, from 25.8 per cent in 2013 to 22.7 per cent in 2023. This decrease reflects declining birth rates and a shrinking base of young dependents. While this trend initially alleviates the dependency burden on the working-age population, it raises long-term concerns about sustaining an adequate future labour force.

The working-age population (15–64 years) has remained relatively stable, consistently representing about 69 per cent of the total population. This demographic stability has provided Malaysia with a window of demographic advantage, fostering economic growth. However, as this group begins to age, ensuring high labour force participation, upskilling, and productivity gains will be critical to maintaining economic momentum in the face of emerging demographic challenges.

Simultaneously, the elderly population (65 years and above) has grown significantly, increasing from 5.4 per cent in 2013 to 7.4 per cent in 2023. This trend signals Malaysia's gradual transition toward becoming an aged society, accompanied by rising demands for robust healthcare systems, sustainable pension schemes, and comprehensive social support structures [Chart 2].

Chart 2:

### Percentage of population by age group, Malaysia, 2013-2023



Source: Current Population Estimates, DOSM

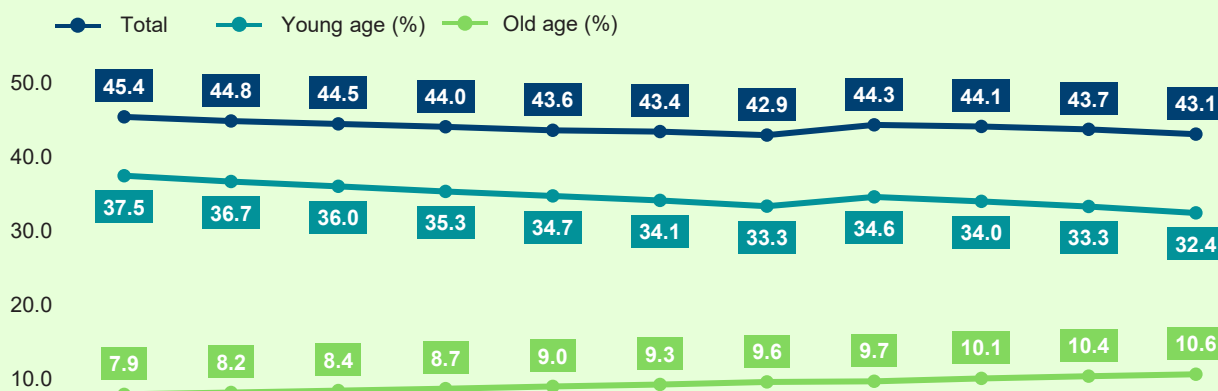
Malaysia’s demographic transition is reshaping its dependency ratio, which reflects the balance between dependents (young and elderly) and the working-age population. Between 2013 and 2023, the overall dependency ratio declined slightly from 45.4 to 43.1, driven primarily by a reduction in young-age dependents. The young-age dependency ratio (ages 0–14) fell from 37.5 to 32.4, highlighting lower birth rates and fewer children reliant on the workforce.

This decline, however, is offset by a notable increase in the old-age dependency ratio (ages 65 and above), which rose from 7.9 in 2013 to 10.6 in 2023. This shift signals a growing number of elderly dependents and reflects Malaysia’s steady progression toward an ageing society. For the working-age population, especially the “sandwich generation” balancing the care of both ageing parents and children, this dual dependency brings significant emotional, financial, and social pressures.

While the reduction in young-age dependency temporarily eases the burden on the workforce, the increasing proportion of elderly dependents highlights the urgent need for adaptive policies. Key strategies include raising the retirement age, fostering lifelong learning to enhance older workers’ employability, and investing in robust healthcare and social support systems for the elderly. These measures will be vital to ensuring economic resilience and social stability as Malaysia navigates the challenges of its evolving demographic structure [Chart 3].

Chart 3:

### Young and old-age dependency ratio, Malaysia, 2023



Source: Current Population Estimates 2024, DOSM

The silver economy, driven by the growing purchasing power of older adults, is emerging as a significant source of business and job creation opportunities. As life expectancy increases and seniors lead more active and independent lives, they possess both the financial means and ample time to engage in leisure activities, travel, and new experiences. This demographic shift creates a substantial demand for a variety of products and services specifically designed to meet the needs of older adults, such as barrier-free housing, advanced healthcare technologies, senior-friendly travel packages, and tailored financial services like pension planning and commercial medical insurance. Businesses can capitalize on this shift by creating innovative solutions such as health-monitoring devices, accessible home appliances, and inclusive tourism offerings.

In addition to business opportunities, the silver economy is fostering job creation across multiple sectors. As demand grows for elderly care professionals, healthcare workers, and specialized service providers, industries such as caregiving, healthcare, and technology are expected to expand, creating new employment opportunities. Similarly, sectors like retail, hospitality, and leisure can benefit by developing products and services that cater to the elderly, ranging from senior-centric products to more inclusive public facilities and services.

The care economy plays an equally vital role in supporting the ageing population and creating opportunities for growth. This sector encompasses a wide array of services, including eldercare, childcare, and health support systems, all of which are essential for maintaining societal well-being. As Malaysia's population ages, the care economy will increasingly intersect with the silver economy, driving demand for skilled caregivers, eldercare facilities, and community-based support systems. Investments in this sector can spur the development of innovative care solutions, such as smart home technologies for remote eldercare, personalized caregiving plans, and digital health platforms that connect seniors with medical professionals.

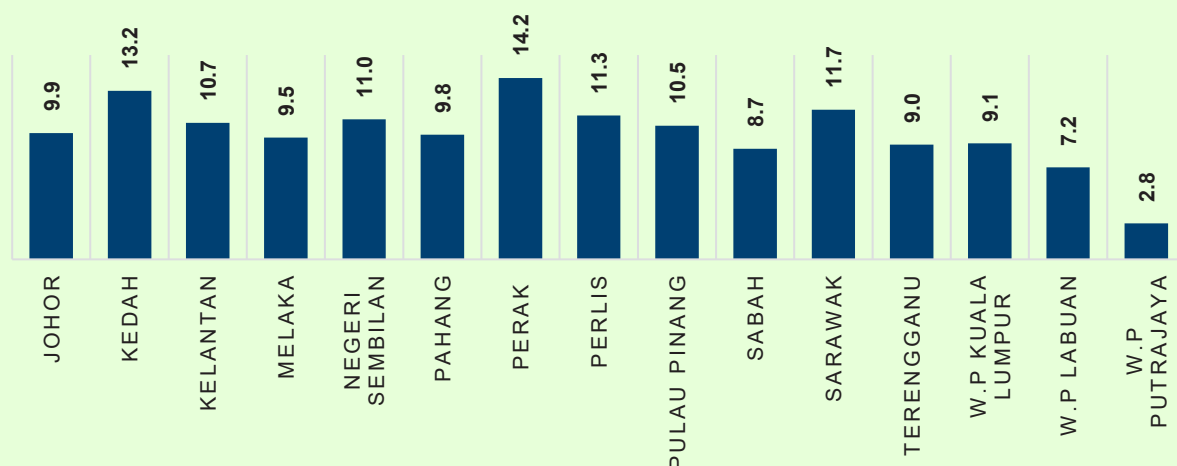
Countries like Japan, Singapore, Thailand, and Hong Kong have already embraced the silver economy and care economy, yielding positive outcomes. Japan, for instance, is a leader in the development of innovative healthcare solutions and senior-friendly technologies. Singapore has become a hub for financial products targeted at active retirees, while Thailand and Hong Kong are expanding their tourism and hospitality services to cater to the needs of older adults. These regional hotspots offer valuable insights into how Malaysia can tap into the economic potential of its ageing population and strengthen its care economy.

In Malaysia, states such as Perak (14.2%), Kedah (13.2%), and Sarawak (11.7%) are experiencing higher elderly ratios, placing increasing pressure on healthcare, social support systems, and the labour market. These areas present prime opportunities for businesses and governments to collaborate on enhancing care economy infrastructure, including professional caregiving training, subsidized eldercare services, and improved healthcare delivery systems. Such investments can alleviate the burden on family caregivers, boost workforce productivity, and ensure a higher quality of life for seniors.

By strategically integrating the silver economy with the care economy, Malaysia can unlock new avenues for economic growth while addressing the evolving needs of its ageing population. This synergy has the potential to not only drive job creation but also foster a more inclusive and sustainable economic landscape **[Chart 4]**.

Chart 4:

**Old-age dependency ratio by state, Malaysia, 2023**



Source: Current Population Estimates 2024, DOSM

Malaysia’s old-age labour market (aged 60+) has experienced both growth and challenges over the years. Between 2010 and 2023, the labour force expanded significantly, from 525.9 thousand to 739.6 thousand, as more older individuals remained economically active. However, the old-age Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) fell from 23.6 per cent to 19.8 per cent over the same period, indicating that while the absolute number of old-age labour force increased, their participation relative to the total elderly population diminished.

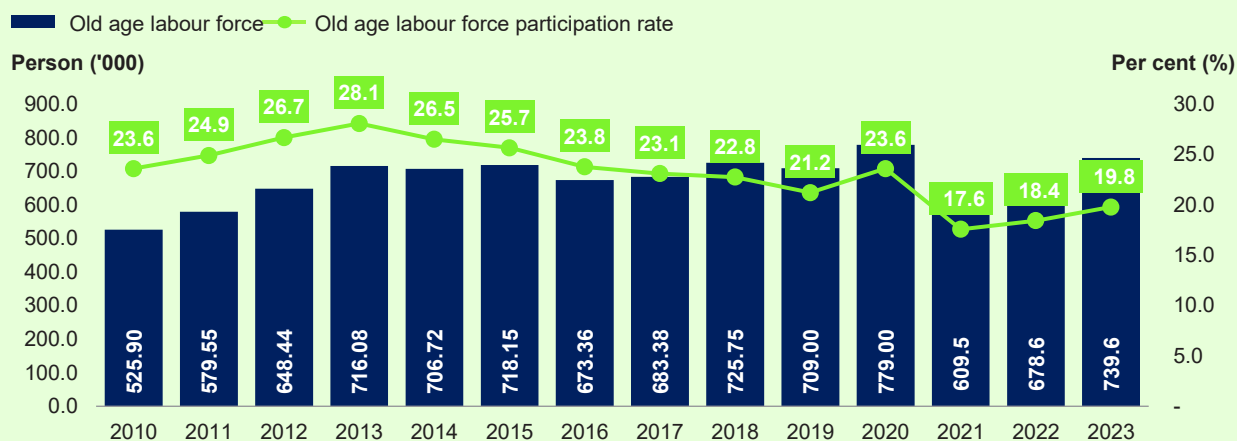
Prior to 2013, the old-age LFPR for older workers had shown steady growth, peaking at 26.7 per cent in 2011. This increase was likely driven by an ageing population and the absence of a mandatory retirement age, allowing many elderly workers to remain employed out of financial necessity or due to the lack of formal retirement policies. The implementation of the Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012, which raised the retirement age to 60 effective from July 1, 2013, marked a significant milestone in Malaysia’s labour landscape. This change coincided with the LFPR reaching 28.1 per cent, reflecting the policy’s success in extending working life and encouraging greater workforce participation among older adults.

Following the 2013 policy change, the LFPR began to decline, primarily due to demographic shifts, with the elderly population growing faster than their integration into the workforce. The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated this trend, causing a sharp drop in old-age LFPR to 17.6 per cent in 2021 and a reduction in old-age labour force to record 609.5 thousand. These declines were largely driven by job losses, increased health risks, and early retirements. While a recovery was seen by 2023, with the LFPR rebounding to 19.8 per cent, it remained below pre-pandemic levels, highlighting ongoing challenges to elderly workforce participation.

The declining of old-age LFPR underscores structural challenges, including limited job opportunities, skill mismatches, and a labour market that favours younger talent. Factors such as insufficient flexible work options, inadequate lifelong learning programs, and health-related barriers further restrict elderly workers’ ability to stay in or re-enter the workforce. While the Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 has extended working life, many older individuals remain employed out of financial necessity rather than personal preference.

To fully harness the potential of the elderly workforce, targeted measures are essential. Flexible work options, lifelong learning initiatives, and investments in age-friendly workplace infrastructure can address existing barriers. Without such reforms, the economic potential of this growing demographic may remain underutilized, further contributing to inefficiencies in the labour market [Chart 5].

**Chart 5:**  
**Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR) of old aged (60 years and over), 2010-2023**



**Source:** Author's calculation from Labour Force Survey, DOSM

Old-age labour force trends highlight broader challenges in Malaysia's labour market, especially when analysed across age groups and genders. In 2023, the elderly labour force grew in size, but their Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) remained low at 19.8 per cent, with male participation significantly higher than female, reflecting structural and societal barriers limiting female's involvement as they age.

These patterns align with overall labour market dynamics. Young workers (15–24) have an LFPR of 46.6 per cent, with a gender gap favouring males (54.5%) over females (37.6%), likely due to female prioritizing education or delayed workforce entry. Prime working ages (25–34 and 35–44) see the highest LFPRs at 86.2 per cent and 85.2 per cent, respectively, with male participation peaking at 98.2 per cent in the 35–44 group. However, female participation peaks at 75.9 per cent in the 25–34 group but declines thereafter, likely due to caregiving duties or workplace challenges.

Participation drops significantly in older age groups. For those aged 45–54, the LFPR is 76.3 per cent, with male participation at 95.1 per cent versus 56.5 per cent for female. This decline accelerates for the 55–64 group, with an LFPR of 48 per cent (66.6% for males, 29% for females). Among workers aged 65 and above, participation falls further to 11.4 per cent, with males at 17.9 per cent and females at just 5.5 per cent, reflecting retirement trends and limited job opportunities for older female.

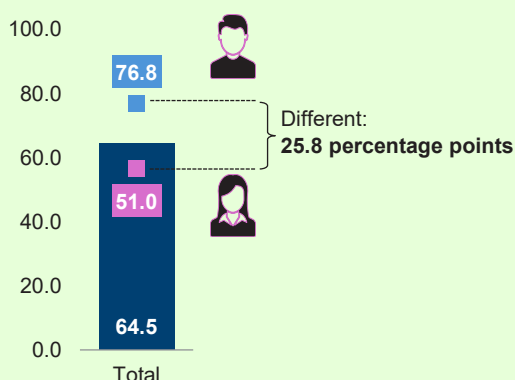
Addressing these challenges requires policies to support elderly workers and close the gender gap. Flexible retirement options, age-friendly workplace policies, and reskilling initiatives can help reintegrate older workers. Additionally, gender-sensitive measures such as better childcare support and lifelong learning programs can enhance female's participation across all age groups, ensuring the elderly workforce remains a vital part of Malaysia's labour market [Chart 6].

Chart 6:

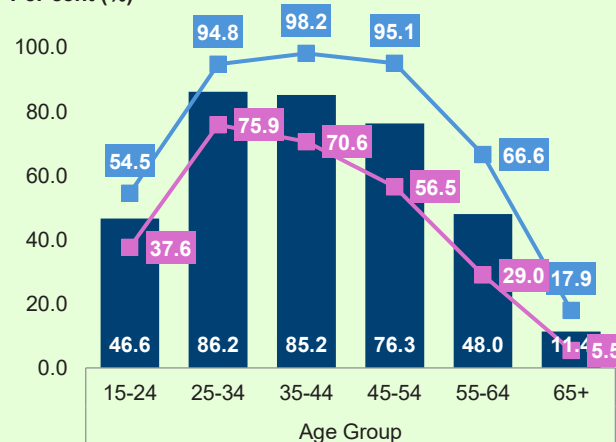
### Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, 2023

■ Total    ■ Male    ■ Female

Per cent (%)



Per cent (%)



Source: Author's calculation from Labour Force Survey, DOSM

As life expectancy continues to rise, concerns are mounting about whether Malaysia's ageing population is adequately supported by pensions and social protections. A report by the Khazanah Research Institute (KRI) reveals that over 90 per cent of EPF members under 30 lack sufficient savings for a basic retirement, with only the top 10 per cent (D10) meeting the required amount. To reach the target of RM240,000 by age 55, individuals need to save at least RM35,000 by age 30—a goal that many fall short of due to low starting salaries. This issue extends to those aged 30-54, where only the D10 group has adequate savings. Moreover, withdrawals for education, home purchases, and pandemic relief measures have further eroded retirement savings. KRI suggests that the current retirement target of RM250,000 may be inadequate, given Malaysia's increasing life expectancy and the potential health and disability challenges faced in later years.

In response, the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) has restructured its savings scheme into three distinct accounts: *Akaun Persaraan*, *Akaun Sejahtera*, and *Akaun Fleksibel*. This restructuring aims to balance both short-term financial needs and long-term retirement security, with *Akaun Fleksibel* providing greater flexibility for withdrawals. The increased contributions to *Akaun Persaraan* (75%) reflect EPF's focus on ensuring that members have enough savings for retirement. *Akaun Fleksibel*, designed to cater to informal workers and the self-employed, carries the risk of rapid depletion of savings. To address this, educational initiatives are needed to guide members in making informed decisions about their retirement funds.

Given Malaysia's ageing population, these changes mark a critical first step toward broader pension reform. Policy adjustments such as extending contribution periods and revising withdrawal ages must be considered to ensure sufficient retirement savings. A hybrid pension scheme, combining elements of defined benefit and defined contribution plans, could provide more security over time, though its implementation would require careful planning and gradual growth. The government's role in ensuring consistent contributions, particularly during periods of illness or unemployment, is vital to securing the long-term financial well-being of Malaysia's retirees [Table 2].

Table 2:

**Average savings (absolute) by age group and savings decile (RM), 2022**

Decile	<30 years	30 – 54 years	55+ years
D1	107	145	121
D2	397	638	416
D3	993	2,399	897
D4	1,902	7,501	1,854
D5	2,983	19,259	3,950
D6	4,128	39,039	8,447
D7	6,070	67,712	18,752
D8	9,920	107,217	43,406
D9	18,285	168,761	112,704
D10	49,061	425,512	643,245

Source: EPF, 2024

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, Malaysia is at a critical juncture in preparing for the silver economy. While Malaysia's ageing demographic is at an earlier stage compared to some ASEAN+3 countries, proactive steps taken now can ensure that older adults remain a productive and valued part of the workforce. As Malaysia approaches "aged nation" status, lessons from regional counterparts such as Japan, South Korea, and Singapore can provide valuable insights into integrating senior employment, lifelong learning, and entrepreneurship into its economic structure.

To thrive in an ageing society, Malaysia must prioritize strengthening healthcare systems, enhancing social security, and fostering greater labour force participation among older workers. Key strategies should include improving Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) and investing in reskilling initiatives, both of which are essential for maintaining an active and adaptable labour force (WHO, 2023). Furthermore, promoting intergenerational equity through flexible retirement options, mentorship, and reskilling will ensure younger generations have access to meaningful job opportunities while tapping into the expertise of older workers.

In tandem with the silver economy, Malaysia must also strengthen its care economy, which is crucial for supporting both older adults and working caregivers. The care economy includes a wide range of sectors and services, such as elderly care, childcare, and healthcare support, which are essential for maintaining the well-being and productivity of the workforce. Investments in the care economy, such as increasing the availability of professional caregivers, subsidizing eldercare services, and enhancing training for care providers, will not only meet the growing demand but also create new jobs and economic opportunities. These efforts will help alleviate the pressures on the "sandwich generation", enabling them to balance work and caregiving responsibilities more effectively.

By fully embracing the silver economy and care economy, Malaysia can balance the needs of an ageing population with a dynamic and evolving workforce. Cross-sector collaboration will be essential to build a robust framework that turns Malaysia's demographic shift into a powerful economic asset rather than a burden, unlocking the full potential of its human capital and creating sustainable growth.

### Disclaimer

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of DOSM.

### Acknowledgements

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**STATISTICS TABLES**

**Q3**

**2024**

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**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**1. Labour force participation rate**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	(%)	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>70.5</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	(%)	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.4	83.4
Female	(%)	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.7
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	(%)	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.7	46.5	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.9	47.1	47.2
25-34	(%)	87.4	87.9	87.1	86.9	87.3	88.1	88.5	87.6	88.6	88.7	88.9
35-44	(%)	84.6	84.6	85.2	86.8	86.2	86.0	85.2	85.1	85.0	84.4	84.2
45-54	(%)	75.2	75.5	75.1	73.9	76.2	76.0	76.4	77.9	77.1	77.6	77.5
55-64	(%)	44.0	44.2	46.3	46.3	44.2	45.6	45.8	46.0	45.2	46.8	47.2
<b>Sex and age group</b>												
<b>Male</b>	(%)	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.4	83.4
15-24	(%)	57.9	56.7	56.7	58.4	60.5	58.8	58.5	58.5	57.9	57.7	60.2
25-34	(%)	93.5	95.8	94.7	95.3	94.0	96.2	96.9	96.8	96.6	96.6	96.2
35-44	(%)	97.3	95.3	97.7	96.6	97.7	97.9	98.1	98.5	97.9	97.3	98.2
45-54	(%)	95.0	95.3	95.1	93.8	95.4	93.4	95.2	95.9	95.8	95.6	94.1
55-64	(%)	61.5	64.2	65.7	65.0	62.5	65.4	63.0	62.0	66.2	69.5	66.2
<b>Female</b>	(%)	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.7
15-24	(%)	31.2	33.0	33.7	31.7	31.1	32.1	32.9	33.5	34.7	35.3	33.1
25-34	(%)	80.6	79.1	78.6	77.5	79.7	79.1	79.1	77.2	79.6	79.9	80.8
35-44	(%)	71.2	73.2	72.0	76.5	74.0	73.2	71.4	70.8	71.3	70.5	69.3
45-54	(%)	55.3	55.6	55.2	53.9	57.0	58.5	57.5	60.0	58.4	59.5	60.8
55-64	(%)	26.5	24.2	26.6	27.6	25.8	25.7	28.6	29.9	23.7	24.3	27.8
<b>Ethnic group</b>												
Citizens	(%)	67.6	67.8	67.9	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5
Bumiputera	(%)	65.9	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.8	67.8	67.6
Chinese	(%)	72.5	73.0	72.6	73.2	73.3	72.9	73.0	72.8	70.7	70.7	71.0
Indians	(%)	67.7	65.9	68.8	69.9	70.5	69.1	69.2	69.7	70.0	69.1	69.5
Others	(%)	68.9	77.4	81.5	73.0	75.2	70.5	67.3	73.2	59.7	62.3	63.8
Non-citizens	(%)	79.5	80.4	80.6	80.8	81.2	82.0	82.4	82.4	83.0	85.4	85.5
<b>Educational attainment</b>												
No formal education	(%)	62.7	67.4	65.2	61.7	63.5	61.7	57.9	62.7	60.4	62.7	64.0
Primary	(%)	66.9	68.6	69.5	69.2	68.8	68.1	65.0	68.2	68.2	68.1	68.8
Secondary	(%)	67.0	66.8	67.4	67.5	67.7	67.4	68.7	68.4	68.0	67.9	68.3
Tertiary	(%)	74.4	74.6	73.8	74.5	74.8	76.8	75.6	74.8	76.4	77.4	76.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**2. Profile of labour force**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>16,246.1</b>	<b>16,343.3</b>	<b>16,442.9</b>	<b>16,542.2</b>	<b>16,648.9</b>	<b>16,727.4</b>	<b>16,824.0</b>	<b>16,911.7</b>	<b>16,962.3</b>	<b>17,148.9</b>	<b>17,263.3</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	('000)	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,384.3	10,501.1	10,557.5
Female	('000)	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,578.0	6,647.9	6,705.8
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	('000)	2,737.8	2,767.4	2,800.8	2,801.3	2,859.3	2,850.6	2,869.9	2,903.8	2,920.3	2,942.4	2,978.9
25-34	('000)	5,555.4	5,590.8	5,553.2	5,590.9	5,612.4	5,678.5	5,722.7	5,704.0	5,754.7	5,785.4	5,813.2
35-44	('000)	4,089.3	4,095.1	4,131.2	4,239.9	4,208.0	4,201.3	4,200.1	4,195.8	4,205.0	4,253.6	4,277.8
45-54	('000)	2,637.7	2,657.5	2,655.4	2,606.0	2,711.4	2,710.9	2,733.9	2,800.1	2,786.2	2,810.7	2,811.9
55-64	('000)	1,225.9	1,232.5	1,302.3	1,304.1	1,257.8	1,286.1	1,297.4	1,308.0	1,296.1	1,356.8	1,381.5
<b>Sex and age group</b>												
<b>Male</b>	('000)	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,384.3	10,501.1	10,557.5
15-24	('000)	1,840.1	1,806.3	1,819.0	1,876.9	1,946.0	1,903.9	1,898.8	1,910.3	1,887.4	1,892.0	1,980.1
25-34	('000)	3,140.8	3,222.3	3,193.2	3,240.6	3,195.1	3,273.1	3,307.4	3,334.8	3,306.5	3,324.3	3,317.3
35-44	('000)	2,420.1	2,373.5	2,434.0	2,428.0	2,456.7	2,471.9	2,494.1	2,504.9	2,495.9	2,549.6	2,570.3
45-54	('000)	1,669.9	1,681.2	1,678.9	1,656.6	1,696.2	1,668.8	1,707.2	1,721.6	1,733.3	1,733.0	1,709.9
55-64	('000)	858.4	896.2	932.5	916.7	892.4	922.9	892.7	883.8	961.2	1,002.1	980.0
<b>Female</b>	('000)	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,578.0	6,647.9	6,705.8
15-24	('000)	897.7	961.1	981.8	924.4	913.3	946.7	971.1	993.5	1,033.0	1,050.4	998.8
25-34	('000)	2,414.6	2,368.5	2,360.1	2,350.2	2,417.2	2,405.3	2,415.3	2,369.2	2,448.2	2,461.1	2,496.0
35-44	('000)	1,669.3	1,721.5	1,697.2	1,811.9	1,751.4	1,729.4	1,706.0	1,691.0	1,709.1	1,704.0	1,707.5
45-54	('000)	967.8	976.3	976.5	949.4	1,015.1	1,042.1	1,026.7	1,078.5	1,052.9	1,077.6	1,102.1
55-64	('000)	367.6	336.2	369.8	387.4	365.5	363.2	404.7	424.2	334.9	354.7	401.5
<b>Ethnic group</b>												
Citizens	('000)	14,038.0	14,119.4	14,195.0	14,296.1	14,387.6	14,457.6	14,532.4	14,605.5	14,645.3	14,706.3	14,770.4
Bumiputera	('000)	9,369.6	9,435.1	9,478.8	9,511.3	9,599.1	9,722.1	9,780.9	9,821.7	9,999.1	10,047.9	10,065.9
Chinese	('000)	3,515.7	3,543.2	3,525.8	3,557.8	3,567.5	3,549.1	3,557.1	3,554.2	3,455.2	3,467.2	3,494.0
Indians	('000)	1,042.5	1,006.8	1,052.8	1,093.9	1,075.6	1,060.2	1,066.8	1,075.5	1,082.9	1,076.3	1,082.1
Others	('000)	110.3	134.4	137.5	133.0	145.4	126.2	127.6	154.1	108.0	114.9	128.4
Non-citizens	('000)	2,208.1	2,223.8	2,247.9	2,246.1	2,261.3	2,269.9	2,291.6	2,306.2	2,317.0	2,442.6	2,492.9
<b>Educational attainment</b>												
No formal education	('000)	554.0	505.2	518.4	438.4	464.8	502.4	428.3	431.2	473.3	493.5	512.4
Primary	('000)	1,461.7	1,501.8	1,452.4	1,450.6	1,487.2	1,443.8	1,333.1	1,406.9	1,453.9	1,525.1	1,610.8
Secondary	('000)	9,109.6	9,250.0	9,280.5	9,428.9	9,438.1	9,503.4	9,749.2	9,736.0	9,679.2	9,757.9	9,687.1
Tertiary	('000)	5,120.8	5,086.3	5,191.6	5,224.3	5,258.8	5,277.9	5,313.3	5,337.7	5,355.8	5,372.4	5,453.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**3. Profile of employed persons**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Employed</b>	('000)	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,401.2	16,591.2	16,715.4
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	(%)	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.8	67.9	68.2	68.3
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	('000)	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,059.8	10,178.4	10,241.1
Female	('000)	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,341.4	6,412.8	6,474.4
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	('000)	2,434.6	2,464.0	2,499.5	2,501.9	2,570.9	2,544.9	2,574.8	2,609.4	2,627.4	2,650.8	2,686.9
25-34	('000)	5,320.8	5,371.6	5,347.1	5,399.8	5,452.0	5,512.7	5,573.5	5,548.3	5,629.1	5,664.9	5,678.9
35-44	('000)	4,022.3	4,040.7	4,079.9	4,180.0	4,118.4	4,144.8	4,147.3	4,153.8	4,142.5	4,194.5	4,235.5
45-54	('000)	2,591.4	2,610.9	2,619.1	2,579.6	2,680.8	2,681.7	2,696.2	2,761.5	2,748.6	2,768.9	2,769.1
55-64	('000)	1,205.7	1,214.0	1,285.4	1,280.4	1,240.0	1,262.0	1,259.1	1,273.6	1,253.7	1,312.1	1,345.0
<b>Sex and age group</b>												
<b>Male</b>	('000)	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,059.8	10,178.4	10,241.1
15-24	('000)	1,595.3	1,622.0	1,590.8	1,667.4	1,762.9	1,718.3	1,741.1	1,720.8	1,727.0	1,730.6	1,807.9
25-34	('000)	3,050.7	3,103.6	3,120.2	3,157.4	3,092.7	3,184.0	3,226.6	3,261.8	3,234.6	3,248.4	3,247.6
35-44	('000)	2,388.4	2,338.1	2,409.1	2,402.2	2,423.8	2,442.8	2,463.2	2,483.6	2,468.0	2,520.1	2,544.2
45-54	('000)	1,648.7	1,651.2	1,652.4	1,637.2	1,679.5	1,652.1	1,678.2	1,702.1	1,708.7	1,708.7	1,678.3
55-64	('000)	851.2	881.4	919.4	898.9	881.8	904.4	859.3	861.1	921.5	970.5	963.1
<b>Female</b>	('000)	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,341.4	6,412.8	6,474.4
15-24	('000)	839.3	842.0	908.7	834.5	807.9	826.6	833.6	888.6	900.4	920.2	879.0
25-34	('000)	2,270.2	2,267.9	2,226.9	2,242.5	2,359.2	2,328.7	2,346.9	2,286.5	2,394.5	2,416.5	2,431.3
35-44	('000)	1,633.9	1,702.6	1,670.7	1,777.8	1,694.6	1,702.0	1,684.2	1,670.3	1,674.5	1,674.3	1,691.3
45-54	('000)	942.8	959.7	966.8	942.3	1,001.3	1,029.5	1,018.0	1,059.4	1,039.9	1,060.3	1,090.8
55-64	('000)	354.5	332.6	366.0	381.5	358.2	357.6	399.8	412.4	332.1	341.6	381.9
<b>Ethnic group</b>												
Citizens	('000)	13,468.2	13,575.9	13,676.9	13,783.9	13,883.8	13,958.8	14,040.4	14,123.4	14,168.3	14,230.0	14,300.6
Bumiputera	('000)	8,999.9	9,047.8	9,093.1	9,147.9	9,233.7	9,349.5	9,433.4	9,477.4	9,636.9	9,686.4	9,714.8
Chinese	('000)	3,368.4	3,423.1	3,429.2	3,462.3	3,468.1	3,466.6	3,470.3	3,474.7	3,385.7	3,398.5	3,418.1
Indians	('000)	997.2	974.1	1,023.3	1,048.6	1,039.2	1,020.5	1,017.9	1,031.7	1,039.1	1,032.9	1,045.1
Others	('000)	102.8	131.0	131.3	125.2	142.8	122.2	118.8	139.6	106.7	112.1	122.7
Non-citizens	('000)	2,106.7	2,125.3	2,154.2	2,157.8	2,178.2	2,187.3	2,210.4	2,223.2	2,232.9	2,361.1	2,414.8
<b>Educational attainment</b>												
No formal education	('000)	517.4	470.6	485.5	420.5	436.6	474.2	404.0	404.8	443.6	455.1	468.1
Primary	('000)	1,416.4	1,430.4	1,392.9	1,395.8	1,439.9	1,397.6	1,289.2	1,353.8	1,387.1	1,465.8	1,543.9
Secondary	('000)	8,736.2	8,901.5	8,957.7	9,062.6	9,091.8	9,156.3	9,408.0	9,405.6	9,369.7	9,442.3	9,401.4
Tertiary	('000)	4,904.8	4,898.7	4,995.0	5,062.8	5,093.7	5,117.9	5,149.6	5,182.6	5,200.9	5,228.0	5,302.0

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**3. Profile of employed persons (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Status in employment</b>												
Employer	('000)	529.1	558.5	568.7	571.8	581.7	585.2	586.1	588.6	596.8	597.0	599.9
Employee	('000)	11,822.1	11,873.6	11,934.4	12,001.9	12,056.5	12,102.0	12,190.1	12,265.5	12,299.7	12,432.3	12,524.1
Own account worker	('000)	2,708.4	2,772.9	2,836.1	2,878.2	2,935.9	2,968.6	2,982.8	2,998.9	3,015.8	3,063.8	3,094.0
Unpaid family worker	('000)	515.3	496.3	491.8	489.8	487.9	490.3	491.9	493.7	488.9	498.0	497.5
<b>Occupation</b>												
Managers	('000)	623.7	635.6	642.6	648.1	655.0	659.5	663.3	669.3	674.6	687.1	700.6
Professionals	('000)	1,998.9	2,023.0	2,046.2	2,057.9	2,078.8	2,090.0	2,099.6	2,105.7	2,108.6	2,112.1	2,125.9
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,718.7	1,728.2	1,737.3	1,745.1	1,753.1	1,762.9	1,770.2	1,778.4	1,785.4	1,792.0	1,801.3
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,742.1	1,755.5	1,762.2	1,769.8	1,774.3	1,781.2	1,789.5	1,793.4	1,794.4	1,808.1	1,825.3
Service and sales workers	('000)	3,984.4	4,042.5	4,061.7	4,079.2	4,094.1	4,103.5	4,135.5	4,162.9	4,177.1	4,261.5	4,273.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	641.5	627.8	626.7	628.1	641.5	645.8	650.9	650.5	651.4	666.3	673.8
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,290.6	1,296.3	1,305.8	1,312.9	1,318.0	1,326.1	1,329.0	1,334.7	1,336.0	1,361.9	1,365.1
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,645.3	1,648.6	1,666.1	1,683.2	1,689.7	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,706.3	1,712.0	1,717.0	1,730.8
Elementary occupations	('000)	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,161.7	2,185.0	2,219.6
<b>Skill level</b>												
Skilled	('000)	4,341.3	4,386.8	4,426.1	4,451.1	4,486.9	4,512.4	4,533.1	4,553.4	4,568.6	4,591.2	4,627.8
Semi-skilled	('000)	9,303.9	9,370.7	9,422.5	9,473.2	9,517.6	9,554.8	9,603.2	9,647.8	9,670.9	9,814.8	9,868.2
Low-skilled	('000)	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,161.7	2,185.0	2,219.6

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**4. Profile of underemployment**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Working less than 30 hours</b>	('000)	<b>336.3</b>	<b>324.5</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>268.5</b>	<b>274.2</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>286.1</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>275.8</b>	<b>268.1</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	('000)	112.1	154.5	132.9	115.4	114.2	120.2	122.0	113.6	123.1	122.9	115.6
Female	('000)	224.1	170.0	154.3	153.0	160.0	160.2	162.8	172.5	160.8	152.9	152.5
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	('000)	39.1	76.4	35.3	46.1	37.4	54.0	41.5	49.1	32.1	56.8	44.9
25-34	('000)	103.6	94.3	99.5	88.0	94.4	85.3	113.2	108.7	89.1	66.4	82.9
35-44	('000)	77.8	63.0	68.4	56.2	46.5	58.6	49.6	43.3	68.3	66.4	50.2
45 and above	('000)	115.8	90.8	84.0	78.3	95.8	82.5	80.4	85.1	94.4	86.2	90.1
<b>Time-related underemployment</b>	('000)	<b>245.1</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>189.0</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>159.1</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	('000)	71.3	111.6	92.3	79.3	78.7	86.4	88.1	82.7	81.9	79.9	74.4
Female	('000)	173.8	101.3	94.5	88.1	95.9	99.9	100.8	98.9	93.5	89.8	84.7
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	('000)	21.8	64.5	16.7	29.9	30.2	39.5	34.4	26.5	23.0	38.0	28.7
25-34	('000)	76.1	59.8	67.4	63.8	66.4	62.6	79.0	81.1	66.1	44.7	52.9
35-44	('000)	62.6	37.0	49.0	32.5	25.2	34.4	32.6	28.4	36.1	44.3	22.3
45 and above	('000)	84.5	51.5	53.7	41.2	52.8	49.8	42.9	45.6	50.1	42.8	55.2
<b>Skill-related underemployment</b>	('000)	<b>1,810.1</b>	<b>1,799.6</b>	<b>1,839.6</b>	<b>1,891.4</b>	<b>1,907.2</b>	<b>1,914.6</b>	<b>1,922.7</b>	<b>1,937.1</b>	<b>1,931.3</b>	<b>1,935.9</b>	<b>1,949.3</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	('000)	874.4	892.3	857.9	1,022.0	944.0	873.1	941.3	996.2	975.6	974.1	993.2
Female	('000)	935.6	907.3	981.7	869.5	963.3	1,041.5	981.4	940.9	955.7	961.8	956.1
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	('000)	364.9	356.3	344.1	326.3	373.9	421.3	425.5	400.2	448.4	472.2	412.0
25-34	('000)	821.3	799.4	861.4	894.9	879.1	867.5	816.1	815.3	827.8	806.8	864.0
35-44	('000)	428.2	433.3	432.2	476.0	447.4	421.0	457.8	493.7	441.4	467.8	451.1
45 and above	('000)	195.7	210.6	201.9	194.2	206.8	204.8	223.3	227.9	213.6	189.1	222.3
<b>Rate of time-related underemployment</b>	(%)	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Rate of skill-related underemployment</b>	(%)	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**5. Profile of unemployed**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>671.2</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>611.8</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>586.9</b>	<b>581.4</b>	<b>573.1</b>	<b>565.0</b>	<b>561.1</b>	<b>557.8</b>	<b>547.9</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	('000)	395.0	383.3	365.7	355.8	345.5	339.1	331.8	326.0	324.5	322.7	316.4
Female	('000)	276.2	258.8	246.2	244.7	241.3	242.2	241.3	239.0	236.6	235.1	231.4
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	('000)	303.2	303.4	301.3	299.4	288.4	305.7	295.1	294.4	292.9	291.6	292.0
25-34	('000)	234.6	219.2	206.1	191.1	160.4	165.7	149.2	155.6	125.6	120.5	134.3
35-44	('000)	67.1	54.3	51.4	59.9	89.7	56.5	52.8	42.0	62.5	59.1	42.3
45-54	('000)	46.3	46.6	36.2	26.4	30.6	29.3	37.7	38.6	37.6	41.8	42.8
55-64	('000)	20.2	18.5	16.9	23.7	17.8	24.1	38.3	34.4	42.4	44.7	36.4
<b>Ethnic group</b>												
Citizens	('000)	569.8	543.5	518.1	512.2	503.8	498.8	491.9	482.1	476.9	476.3	469.8
Bumiputera	('000)	369.7	387.3	385.7	363.4	365.4	372.6	347.5	344.3	362.3	361.4	351.0
Chinese	('000)	147.3	120.1	96.7	95.5	99.4	82.5	86.7	79.5	69.6	68.7	75.9
Indians	('000)	45.3	32.7	29.5	45.4	36.3	39.7	48.9	43.8	43.9	43.4	37.1
Others	('000)	7.5	3.4	6.2	7.9	2.6	4.0	8.8	14.5	1.3	2.7	5.8
Non-citizens	('000)	101.4	98.5	93.7	88.3	83.1	82.6	81.2	83.0	84.1	81.5	78.1
<b>Unemployed category</b>												
Actively unemployed	('000)	593.0	567.5	534.0	515.4	495.8	493.4	468.6	460.9	452.3	450.1	441.1
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>												
Less than 3 month	('000)	353.4	336.9	321.0	313.5	312.4	318.1	316.5	311.6	293.8	292.4	286.7
3 month to less than 6 month	('000)	141.3	128.9	114.7	109.3	100.4	94.9	85.8	83.4	81.4	81.0	78.8
6 month to less than 1 year	('000)	58.9	65.2	61.0	56.7	47.6	45.7	42.0	40.3	42.5	42.3	41.3
More than 1 year	('000)	39.4	36.5	37.3	35.9	35.4	34.7	24.3	25.6	34.6	34.3	34.3
Inactively unemployed	('000)	78.2	74.5	77.8	85.0	91.1	88.0	104.5	104.1	108.8	107.7	106.8
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	(%)	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Female	(%)	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	(%)	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8
25-34	(%)	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.3
35-44	(%)	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.0
45-54	(%)	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
55-64	(%)	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.6
<b>Ethnic group</b>												
Citizens	(%)	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Bumiputera	(%)	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Chinese	(%)	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2
Indians	(%)	4.3	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4
Others	(%)	6.8	2.5	4.5	5.9	1.8	3.2	6.9	9.4	1.2	2.4	4.5
Non-citizens	(%)	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**6. Profile of outside labour force**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Outside labour force</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>7,289.9</b>	<b>7,258.5</b>	<b>7,250.6</b>	<b>7,246.1</b>	<b>7,215.7</b>	<b>7,180.2</b>	<b>7,182.3</b>	<b>7,197.6</b>	<b>7,194.0</b>	<b>7,188.8</b>	<b>7,224.4</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	('000)	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,106.3	2,096.8	2,098.8
Female	('000)	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	5,087.7	5,092.0	5,125.6
<b>Age group</b>												
15-24	('000)	3,321.4	3,324.5	3,321.3	3,331.2	3,289.8	3,334.7	3,324.0	3,320.9	3,311.0	3,310.3	3,333.5
25-34	('000)	798.1	768.7	822.4	840.5	819.1	766.1	745.6	811.1	743.4	736.5	723.8
35-44	('000)	742.0	747.9	719.1	642.0	673.4	686.5	731.3	736.9	741.2	783.8	804.2
45-54	('000)	870.7	862.1	878.1	922.3	846.4	855.8	846.6	792.5	826.3	813.3	818.6
55-64	('000)	1,557.8	1,555.4	1,509.7	1,510.1	1,586.9	1,537.1	1,534.8	1,536.2	1,572.1	1,544.8	1,544.2
<b>Sex and age group</b>												
<b>Male</b>	('000)	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,106.3	2,096.8	2,098.8
15-24	('000)	1,340.6	1,377.3	1,386.7	1,336.0	1,269.4	1,331.5	1,345.9	1,352.7	1,370.0	1,388.2	1,310.9
25-34	('000)	217.3	142.9	180.3	158.2	204.9	130.2	107.7	110.1	117.2	118.3	131.5
35-44	('000)	67.7	117.1	57.5	86.3	58.3	51.9	47.6	39.4	52.6	70.1	48.1
45-54	('000)	88.6	82.2	87.1	109.7	81.9	118.0	86.9	74.0	75.6	80.7	107.5
55-64	('000)	538.0	499.3	486.7	493.5	535.4	489.1	524.9	542.6	490.8	439.4	500.8
<b>Female</b>	('000)	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	5,087.7	5,092.0	5,125.6
15-24	('000)	1,980.8	1,947.1	1,934.6	1,995.2	2,020.4	2,003.2	1,978.1	1,968.2	1,941.0	1,922.1	2,022.6
25-34	('000)	580.8	625.8	642.0	682.2	614.3	635.9	637.9	701.0	626.2	618.2	592.3
35-44	('000)	674.3	630.8	661.6	555.8	615.1	634.6	683.7	697.6	688.6	713.7	756.1
45-54	('000)	782.1	779.9	791.0	812.6	764.5	737.8	759.7	718.5	750.7	732.6	711.2
55-64	('000)	1,019.7	1,056.0	1,023.0	1,016.7	1,051.5	1,048.0	1,009.9	993.7	1,081.3	1,105.4	1,043.4
<b>Reason for not seeking work</b>												
Schooling/ training program	('000)	3,020.8	2,989.8	2,989.0	3,043.6	3,006.8	2,955.5	2,926.9	2,993.0	2,990.4	2,998.2	2,980.4
Housework/ family	('000)	3,033.4	3,059.8	3,126.0	3,169.8	3,171.2	3,195.1	3,200.8	3,167.8	3,165.5	3,178.3	3,197.2
Going for further studies	('000)	219.2	150.3	161.6	123.5	128.3	134.2	140.8	124.2	108.3	116.0	108.8
Disabled	('000)	220.8	245.1	199.2	174.7	174.4	191.9	196.1	194.8	197.5	190.3	202.4
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	90.5	86.5	90.5	75.9	66.8	50.7	40.9	33.7	30.7	32.6	34.5
Retired/ old age	('000)	705.3	727.1	684.3	658.6	668.3	652.8	676.8	684.1	701.6	673.4	701.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**7. Principal statistics of labour force by state**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Malaysia</b>												
Labour force	('000)	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.2	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,962.3	17,148.9	17,263.3
Employed	('000)	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,401.2	16,591.2	16,715.4
Unemployed	('000)	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5	586.9	581.4	573.1	565.0	561.1	557.8	547.9
Outside labour force	('000)	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,194.0	7,188.8	7,224.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.5	70.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
<b>Johor</b>												
Labour force	('000)	1,839.3	1,848.4	1,864.4	1,856.0	1,878.7	1,884.6	1,910.2	1,936.4	1,941.6	1,948.1	1,963.2
Employed	('000)	1,780.7	1,795.0	1,818.1	1,812.2	1,830.1	1,838.7	1,863.2	1,891.8	1,895.2	1,899.1	1,918.5
Unemployed	('000)	58.6	53.4	46.3	43.7	48.6	46.0	47.0	44.6	46.4	49.0	44.7
Outside labour force	('000)	834.1	813.2	810.7	823.7	812.8	811.5	795.5	788.5	781.5	778.9	785.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.8	69.4	69.7	69.3	69.8	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.3	71.4	71.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
<b>Kedah</b>												
Labour force	('000)	1,032.5	1,034.1	1,048.5	1,057.3	1,057.1	1,064.7	1,068.4	1,082.7	1,078.7	1,085.6	1,082.9
Employed	('000)	997.3	999.8	1,017.3	1,022.5	1,027.3	1,036.7	1,043.8	1,060.2	1,058.4	1,066.9	1,065.7
Unemployed	('000)	35.2	34.3	31.2	34.8	29.8	28.0	24.6	22.5	20.2	18.7	17.2
Outside labour force	('000)	536.7	539.7	533.7	539.7	537.4	536.4	540.0	533.6	543.4	546.0	551.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.5	66.5	66.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
<b>Kelantan</b>												
Labour force	('000)	787.9	791.0	792.0	800.7	805.2	808.2	818.6	829.7	839.0	854.0	858.3
Employed	('000)	757.3	760.8	763.1	768.0	773.8	776.4	784.7	796.6	807.9	822.9	826.9
Unemployed	('000)	30.6	30.3	28.9	32.8	31.3	31.8	33.9	33.1	31.1	31.1	31.4
Outside labour force	('000)	493.2	498.4	504.3	505.5	506.2	510.2	508.1	507.3	502.9	500.0	504.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.7	62.1	62.5	63.1	63.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7
<b>Melaka</b>												
Labour force	('000)	453.1	463.0	463.2	454.2	453.7	452.1	458.0	461.9	458.9	461.1	463.3
Employed	('000)	439.5	448.0	451.1	441.9	440.5	440.0	445.4	450.1	449.0	450.9	453.6
Unemployed	('000)	13.6	15.0	12.1	12.3	13.2	12.1	12.6	11.8	9.9	10.1	9.6
Outside labour force	('000)	210.6	211.2	207.3	222.7	226.1	227.7	224.6	222.8	224.0	227.7	228.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.3	68.7	69.1	67.1	66.7	66.5	67.1	67.5	67.2	66.9	67.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>												
Labour force	('000)	510.0	511.5	525.0	532.0	530.4	530.4	535.7	529.6	526.3	526.6	526.2
Employed	('000)	493.3	494.7	509.2	518.0	517.2	518.5	522.7	517.1	514.5	515.4	514.7
Unemployed	('000)	16.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	13.2	11.9	13.0	12.5	11.8	11.2	11.6
Outside labour force	('000)	273.7	271.8	266.4	259.9	257.1	261.2	255.6	262.5	265.1	267.6	267.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.1	65.3	66.3	67.2	67.3	67.0	67.7	66.9	66.5	66.3	66.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**7. Principal statistics of labour force by state (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Pahang</b>												
Labour force	('000)	750.7	745.8	744.5	757.2	760.6	766.9	763.9	761.8	757.2	755.8	760.7
Employed	('000)	732.4	725.6	722.9	736.5	741.1	745.3	743.4	742.6	737.7	735.9	741.0
Unemployed	('000)	18.4	20.2	21.6	20.7	19.4	21.6	20.6	19.2	19.5	19.8	19.7
Outside labour force	('000)	397.2	405.6	406.7	397.7	395.3	395.1	402.4	407.2	409.5	413.8	413.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.4	64.8	64.7	65.6	65.8	66.0	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.6	64.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>												
Labour force	('000)	924.7	926.6	926.4	946.1	937.4	943.6	959.8	965.7	973.5	974.1	970.3
Employed	('000)	894.6	900.1	902.3	924.4	916.0	923.5	939.4	946.0	956.2	956.3	950.6
Unemployed	('000)	30.1	26.5	24.1	21.7	21.5	20.1	20.4	19.7	17.3	17.8	19.6
Outside labour force	('000)	375.9	374.6	380.4	371.2	375.9	372.5	364.1	352.5	353.3	351.5	356.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	71.1	71.2	70.9	71.8	71.4	71.7	72.5	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
<b>Perak</b>												
Labour force	('000)	1,128.3	1,143.7	1,149.4	1,122.7	1,121.2	1,120.5	1,121.8	1,130.3	1,135.9	1,138.8	1,148.3
Employed	('000)	1,085.6	1,103.0	1,114.2	1,090.8	1,085.7	1,084.3	1,085.2	1,092.5	1,097.4	1,098.7	1,112.3
Unemployed	('000)	42.7	40.7	35.3	31.9	35.5	36.2	36.6	37.8	38.5	40.1	36.0
Outside labour force	('000)	591.7	585.6	579.2	599.1	603.3	605.9	610.0	604.3	596.1	597.4	598.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.6	66.1	66.5	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.8	65.2	65.6	65.6	65.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1
<b>Perlis</b>												
Labour force	('000)	115.3	116.0	119.0	118.2	118.3	119.7	121.2	120.0	120.7	121.3	121.4
Employed	('000)	111.4	112.3	116.0	115.6	115.8	117.0	118.4	117.6	118.3	118.5	118.7
Unemployed	('000)	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7
Outside labour force	('000)	62.9	62.8	60.6	62.6	61.5	62.2	61.4	61.9	61.6	61.2	61.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.7	64.9	66.3	65.4	65.8	65.8	66.4	66.0	66.2	66.5	66.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2
<b>Selangor</b>												
Labour force	('000)	3,715.6	3,760.5	3,766.9	3,809.6	3,850.6	3,886.6	3,904.1	3,901.2	3,914.5	3,969.0	4,031.6
Employed	('000)	3,597.5	3,649.7	3,647.1	3,697.4	3,750.9	3,791.3	3,814.4	3,813.2	3,835.2	3,896.8	3,954.1
Unemployed	('000)	118.1	110.8	119.7	112.2	99.7	95.3	89.7	88.0	79.3	72.2	77.5
Outside labour force	('000)	1,231.9	1,208.0	1,220.1	1,209.9	1,181.7	1,155.6	1,167.3	1,216.1	1,218.8	1,235.1	1,249.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	75.1	75.7	75.5	75.9	76.5	77.1	77.0	76.2	76.3	76.3	76.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9
<b>Terengganu</b>												
Labour force	('000)	498.8	501.6	504.0	514.4	521.0	525.9	523.3	524.3	531.2	535.8	539.8
Employed	('000)	476.3	479.4	482.1	492.0	499.4	502.3	500.1	500.1	509.0	515.8	522.4
Unemployed	('000)	22.6	22.2	21.9	22.4	21.7	23.6	23.2	24.2	22.2	20.0	17.4
Outside labour force	('000)	348.1	347.9	352.4	345.3	343.7	343.4	347.4	350.0	352.2	351.7	354.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	58.9	59.0	58.8	59.8	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**7. Principal statistics of labour force by state (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Sabah</b>												
Labour force	('000)	2,059.5	2,062.9	2,122.4	2,176.5	2,198.0	2,203.7	2,211.5	2,226.9	2,231.3	2,265.3	2,290.5
Employed	('000)	1,871.1	1,885.9	1,948.2	1,999.8	2,028.2	2,038.1	2,045.2	2,061.2	2,055.7	2,083.8	2,109.0
Unemployed	('000)	188.3	177.0	174.2	176.7	169.8	165.6	166.3	165.6	175.6	181.5	181.5
Outside labour force	('000)	983.5	993.9	951.8	907.6	914.2	908.9	921.9	921.3	924.7	908.7	906.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.7	67.5	69.0	70.6	70.6	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.7	71.4	71.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.9
<b>Sarawak</b>												
Labour force	('000)	1,440.8	1,453.1	1,443.0	1,449.8	1,442.5	1,456.3	1,464.0	1,479.0	1,487.4	1,512.7	1,526.1
Employed	('000)	1,395.0	1,404.9	1,400.1	1,405.3	1,393.5	1,403.1	1,414.9	1,428.2	1,433.6	1,460.4	1,477.5
Unemployed	('000)	45.7	48.2	42.9	44.5	49.0	53.1	49.1	50.8	53.9	52.3	48.5
Outside labour force	('000)	602.9	598.6	622.9	627.8	636.8	630.1	630.4	620.0	616.4	612.9	609.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.5	70.8	69.8	69.8	69.4	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.7	71.2	71.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2
<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>												
Labour force	('000)	902.4	898.8	888.6	859.0	886.0	873.7	875.5	874.6	877.7	911.8	892.4
Employed	('000)	859.5	859.9	857.2	831.6	857.3	844.4	846.0	845.8	849.3	885.0	865.9
Unemployed	('000)	42.9	38.9	31.3	27.4	28.7	29.4	29.5	28.8	28.5	26.9	26.5
Outside labour force	('000)	308.2	308.7	314.7	337.2	326.6	321.5	316.7	312.1	306.3	298.3	299.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	74.5	74.4	73.8	71.8	73.1	73.1	73.4	73.7	74.1	75.4	74.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0
<b>W.P. Labuan</b>												
Labour force	('000)	50.5	49.8	49.3	49.3	49.4	51.7	49.4	49.4	51.8	51.6	51.3
Employed	('000)	47.0	46.2	45.9	47.0	46.7	48.0	45.8	45.9	48.1	48.1	48.1
Unemployed	('000)	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.1
Outside labour force	('000)	24.0	23.6	25.1	24.9	25.3	26.3	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.8	67.9	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.3	66.8	66.9	67.8	67.9	67.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	6.9	7.2	6.9	4.5	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.1
<b>W.P. Putrajaya</b>												
Labour force	('000)	36.5	36.3	36.4	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.4	36.5	37.3	36.9
Employed	('000)	36.2	36.0	36.1	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	37.8	35.7	36.6	36.2
Unemployed	('000)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Outside labour force	('000)	15.4	15.1	14.4	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.4	13.2	13.6	13.5	13.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.3	70.7	71.7	77.6	76.5	76.8	75.6	74.4	72.9	73.4	73.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0

Source: Labour Force Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**1. Jobs, filled jobs, vacancies & jobs created by economic sector**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total</b>												
Jobs	('000)	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7
Filled jobs	('000)	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8
Rate of vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79
<b>Economic sector</b>												
<b>Agriculture</b>												
Jobs	('000)	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0
Filled jobs	('000)	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6
Vacancies	('000)	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0
Rate of vacancies	(%)	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Jobs created	('000)	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>												
Jobs	('000)	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2
Filled jobs	('000)	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4
Vacancies	('000)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Rate of vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Jobs created	('000)	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21
<b>Manufacturing</b>												
Jobs	('000)	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2
Filled jobs	('000)	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
Vacancies	('000)	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1
Rate of vacancies	(%)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Jobs created	('000)	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94
<b>Construction</b>												
Jobs	('000)	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8
Filled jobs	('000)	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0
Vacancies	('000)	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4
Rate of vacancies	(%)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Jobs created	('000)	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67
<b>Services</b>												
Jobs	('000)	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4
Filled jobs	('000)	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Vacancies	('000)	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8
Rate of vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jobs created	('000)	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73

Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**2. Jobs, filled jobs, vacancies & jobs created by skill level**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total</b>												
Jobs	('000)	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7
Filled jobs	('000)	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8
Rate of vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79
<b>Skill level</b>												
<b>Skilled</b>												
Jobs	('000)	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6
Filled jobs	('000)	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5
Rate of vacancies	(%)	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39
<b>Semi-skilled</b>												
Jobs	('000)	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9
Filled jobs	('000)	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Vacancies	('000)	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1
Rate of vacancies	(%)	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Jobs created	('000)	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13
<b>Low-skilled</b>												
Jobs	('000)	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2
Filled jobs	('000)	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Vacancies	('000)	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2
Rate of vacancies	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Jobs created	('000)	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27

Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**3. Jobs by economic activity and skill level**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>8,572.0</b>	<b>8,618.7</b>	<b>8,675.4</b>	<b>8,755.6</b>	<b>8,805.7</b>	<b>8,827.1</b>	<b>8,902.5</b>	<b>8,935.1</b>	<b>8,937.4</b>	<b>8,955.0</b>	<b>9,011.7</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	('000)	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0
Mining & quarrying	('000)	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2
Manufacturing	('000)	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	296.4	299.6	305.3	312.8	320.8	324.6	336.0	338.1	342.7	344.7	351.5
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	84.2	83.9	84.1	86.0	87.2	87.9	87.7	89.0	90.0	89.8	89.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	303.3	303.2	306.1	308.2	309.6	308.2	311.0	313.1	310.2	310.0	312.8
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	445.9	450.0	457.4	456.9	457.3	448.8	456.6	461.0	456.6	450.7	457.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	361.8	361.1	363.5	365.9	367.2	367.1	375.2	377.6	377.6	377.0	383.8
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	623.9	630.1	641.2	650.4	650.4	655.3	658.4	649.9	642.0	647.8	652.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	228.0	230.3	232.8	233.9	237.4	236.8	239.7	240.3	237.1	238.7	240.9
Construction	('000)	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8
Services	('000)	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,615.5	1,647.0	1,657.1	1,668.7	1,671.1	1,681.8	1,696.0	1,708.1	1,710.8	1,722.3	1,734.0
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	790.6	780.5	782.9	793.8	804.2	805.9	808.4	810.6	809.8	804.3	808.4
Transportation & storage	('000)	395.1	402.5	406.0	411.0	416.5	419.2	420.5	423.0	425.5	427.5	430.0
Information & communication	('000)	229.2	230.1	231.4	231.9	232.4	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.0	234.8	236.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	904.7	905.9	912.8	916.1	922.1	923.1	927.0	930.8	933.8	936.8	939.4
Other services	('000)	507.2	509.6	509.2	509.8	511.7	514.1	516.2	519.1	521.3	522.6	523.5
<b>Skill level</b>												
Skilled	('000)	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9
Low-skilled	('000)	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2

Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**4. Filled jobs by economic activity and skill level**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Filled Jobs</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>8,387.7</b>	<b>8,427.4</b>	<b>8,484.2</b>	<b>8,563.2</b>	<b>8,613.1</b>	<b>8,637.3</b>	<b>8,711.6</b>	<b>8,744.9</b>	<b>8,745.5</b>	<b>8,763.6</b>	<b>8,820.0</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	('000)	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0
Mining & quarrying	('000)	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7
Manufacturing	('000)	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	283.5	286.2	291.8	299.3	307.2	310.6	321.9	324.3	328.8	330.7	337.4
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	81.2	80.8	81.0	82.9	84.1	84.8	84.7	86.0	86.8	86.7	86.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	290.3	290.1	292.7	294.7	296.0	294.6	297.4	299.3	296.5	296.1	298.8
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	425.3	429.4	436.9	436.3	437.0	429.2	436.9	441.0	436.5	431.4	438.2
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	347.1	346.9	349.6	352.1	353.3	353.2	361.2	363.0	362.8	362.5	369.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	591.6	597.6	608.3	617.2	617.2	621.2	624.6	616.8	608.7	614.2	619.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	218.2	220.3	222.9	224.1	227.4	227.1	230.1	230.5	227.3	228.8	231.1
Construction	('000)	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5
Services	('000)	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,607.8	1,636.0	1,646.4	1,657.7	1,660.7	1,671.6	1,686.3	1,698.4	1,701.2	1,712.8	1,724.4
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	788.4	778.2	780.3	790.8	801.4	803.8	806.8	809.0	808.2	802.8	806.8
Transportation & storage	('000)	392.5	400.7	404.3	409.4	415.0	417.7	419.0	421.6	424.1	426.2	428.5
Information & communication	('000)	228.1	228.8	230.2	230.9	231.4	232.0	232.5	232.8	233.1	233.9	235.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	895.3	895.1	901.5	905.8	910.7	912.9	916.7	921.3	924.6	927.6	930.4
Other services	('000)	504.9	506.2	506.7	507.3	509.5	512.0	513.9	517.0	519.2	520.4	521.3
<b>Skill level</b>												
Skilled	('000)	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8
Low-skilled	('000)	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1

Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**5. Vacancies by economic activity and skill level**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Vacancies</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>191.8</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	('000)	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0
Mining & quarrying	('000)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	('000)	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.3	19.7
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.6
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	32.2	32.5	32.9	33.1	33.2	34.2	33.8	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
Construction	('000)	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4
Services	('000)	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	7.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Transportation & storage	('000)	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Information & communication	('000)	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	9.4	10.8	11.3	10.3	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0
Other services	('000)	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
<b>Skill level</b>												
Skilled	('000)	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5
Semi-skilled	('000)	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1
Low-skilled	('000)	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2

Source: Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**
**6. Job created by economic activity and skill level**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Jobs created</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>29.40</b>	<b>30.53</b>	<b>30.89</b>	<b>31.71</b>	<b>31.70</b>	<b>31.99</b>	<b>31.06</b>	<b>32.14</b>	<b>31.86</b>	<b>31.79</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	('000)	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24
Mining & quarrying	('000)	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21
Manufacturing	('000)	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.67	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.63	0.66
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.43
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.87
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	2.30	2.33	2.48	2.60	2.76	2.50	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.90
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	1.04	1.06	1.18	1.22	1.27	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.50	1.33
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	2.97	3.22	3.52	3.48	3.49	3.53	3.50	3.71	3.72	3.88	3.96
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	0.64	0.68	0.77	0.81	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.78
Construction	('000)	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67
Services	('000)	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	4.73	6.66	6.79	8.39	8.65	8.82	8.55	8.89	8.99	8.69	9.04
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	0.71	0.52	0.88	1.00	0.95	1.19	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.78	0.83
Transportation & storage	('000)	1.94	1.74	2.01	1.26	1.36	1.51	1.40	1.18	1.26	1.52	1.46
Information & communication	('000)	1.19	1.35	1.35	0.76	0.81	0.57	0.58	0.36	0.52	0.60	0.57
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	2.43	3.27	2.85	2.72	2.85	2.84	2.79	2.52	2.73	2.86	2.46
Other services	('000)	1.30	1.91	1.85	1.79	1.50	1.33	1.50	1.15	1.34	1.41	1.37
<b>Skill level</b>												
Skilled	('000)	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39
Semi-skilled	('000)	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13
Low-skilled	('000)	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q4 2022- Q4 2023**

**7. Number of online job vacancies advertisement by industry**

Indicator	2022			2023											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,743</b>	<b>81,784</b>	<b>58,893</b>	<b>49,524</b>	<b>65,297</b>	<b>96,688</b>	<b>48,143</b>	<b>109,262</b>	<b>103,826</b>	<b>107,183</b>	<b>94,942</b>	<b>136,180</b>	<b>137,955</b>	<b>137,449</b>	<b>172,777</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	312	606	302	193	274	362	181	450	307	371	382	411	514	365	495
Mining and quarrying	101	215	176	165	201	215	92	264	134	253	231	318	170	177	246
Manufacturing	7,866	12,880	6,228	6,117	6,761	8,621	5,933	11,837	9,659	10,363	10,071	12,581	11,899	9,217	11,860
Construction	3,745	6,389	3,906	2,868	3,959	5,050	2,882	6,786	5,173	6,633	5,763	6,178	5,641	4,274	5,125
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52	53	40	33	45	50	26	39	49	88	75	102	120	225	140
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	126	199	115	116	125	170	99	181	130	212	269	240	204	126	201
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,671	20,809	21,633	8,671	11,950	15,335	9,937	20,008	17,652	18,080	21,974	26,877	26,132	22,436	22,586
Transportation and storage	1,896	2,667	1,419	983	1,124	1,445	1,036	2,235	1,616	1,652	1,700	2,237	2,066	2,003	2,661
Accommodation and food service activities	6,784	7,414	3,063	3,125	2,745	4,441	2,839	5,118	6,116	5,065	6,200	7,311	7,192	6,594	5,108
Information and communication	2,872	4,427	2,435	2,702	2,708	3,899	2,388	4,599	4,085	4,777	4,188	6,493	6,339	5,396	6,953
Financial and insurance/ takaful activities	4,364	4,427	4,115	3,468	4,159	5,699	4,194	7,766	6,705	6,617	6,296	7,867	7,295	6,748	8,953
Real estate activities	1,213	1,799	989	808	987	1,567	971	1,747	1,534	1,738	1,499	1,939	1,803	1,816	1,999
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,607	6,114	4,531	3,356	3,942	6,554	3,938	7,845	6,884	6,662	6,127	9,459	8,551	8,482	10,724
Administrative and support service activities	4,954	5,288	3,276	2,965	3,321	4,740	3,488	7,250	6,556	10,490	7,160	11,529	10,503	9,501	12,109
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	249	302	399	146	201	225	238	455	391	307	353	397	571	1,620	1,334
Education	1,593	2,632	1,929	1,517	1,571	2,262	1,103	2,768	2,072	2,394	2,024	3,184	2,771	2,795	3,275
Human health and social work activities	1,035	1,519	1,218	897	1,243	1,452	1,092	2,024	1,709	1,578	1,297	1,975	1,494	1,248	1,866
Arts, entertainment and recreation	502	835	410	272	276	330	153	323	278	317	318	357	510	365	505
Other service activities	1,745	2,731	1,945	955	1,322	2,240	811	2,199	1,438	1,408	1,410	1,721	1,523	1,370	1,698
Activities of households as employers	6	6	6	4	8	9	9	11	29	80	48	84	46	65	15
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	46	48	35	28
Unclassified	50	472	758	10,163	18,375	32,022	6,733	25,357	31,309	28,084	17,552	34,874	42,563	52,591	74,896

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q4 2022- Q4 2023**

**8. Number of online job vacancies advertisement by occupation**

Indicator	2022			2023											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,743</b>	<b>81,784</b>	<b>58,893</b>	<b>49,524</b>	<b>65,297</b>	<b>96,688</b>	<b>48,143</b>	<b>109,262</b>	<b>103,826</b>	<b>107,183</b>	<b>94,942</b>	<b>136,180</b>	<b>137,955</b>	<b>137,449</b>	<b>172,777</b>
Managers	8,105	8,460	9,021	6,332	8,775	14,096	7,318	15,703	16,546	16,324	13,603	23,229	24,988	25,431	32,531
Professionals	27,033	33,852	26,609	22,992	31,550	46,672	22,845	52,341	50,439	52,750	44,191	67,470	65,388	67,581	85,978
Technician and associate professionals	11,356	15,521	10,189	9,197	11,397	16,514	9,139	20,411	18,310	19,373	19,001	24,254	23,912	23,423	28,949
Clerical support workers	4,709	7,488	4,364	3,955	5,777	8,622	3,456	8,298	6,130	7,410	6,687	7,699	7,408	6,742	9,510
Service and sales workers	8,426	8,719	4,431	4,062	4,487	6,613	3,097	6,777	8,274	6,716	7,258	9,157	11,007	9,806	9,744
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	288	538	598	93	55	64	23	80	49	88	50	45	530	390	634
Craft and related trades workers	1,110	2,316	1,361	905	1,375	1,680	772	1,865	1,314	1,481	1,352	1,409	1,697	1,464	1,986
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,716	4,890	2,320	1,988	1,881	2,427	1,493	3,787	2,764	3,041	2,800	2,917	3,025	2,612	3,445
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**9. Number of online job vacancies advertisement by state**

Indicator	2022			2023											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,743</b>	<b>81,784</b>	<b>58,893</b>	<b>49,524</b>	<b>65,297</b>	<b>96,688</b>	<b>48,143</b>	<b>109,262</b>	<b>103,826</b>	<b>107,183</b>	<b>94,942</b>	<b>136,180</b>	<b>137,955</b>	<b>137,449</b>	<b>172,777</b>
Johor	5,624	7,359	3,414	3,603	4,166	4,381	2,784	3,901	4,751	5,368	5,607	6,351	7,264	5,384	7,174
Kedah	668	1,179	555	1,185	1,106	1,238	400	579	567	797	695	618	833	705	1,689
Kelantan	335	607	411	286	392	342	185	403	250	412	385	343	505	371	405
Melaka	1,139	1,868	890	924	1,047	1,072	591	986	765	1,183	1,060	1,150	1,237	886	1,280
Negeri Sembilan	408	601	246	317	304	341	192	212	288	428	322	442	685	354	1,400
Pahang	431	798	314	464	414	629	155	451	284	442	501	479	500	322	1,378
Pulau Pinang	2,204	2,380	1,260	2,152	2,398	2,728	1,474	1,916	1,893	2,334	2,348	2,327	2,466	2,131	5,957
Perak	762	1,386	733	923	959	1,105	448	836	728	1,675	782	838	950	621	1,986
Perlis	53	98	43	79	76	67	13	19	59	75	21	29	24	15	40
Selangor	9,641	14,062	6,473	11,389	13,167	15,434	5,384	7,491	7,563	9,504	9,230	9,915	11,451	10,383	21,839
Terengganu	369	638	401	370	419	413	151	360	273	462	387	354	471	316	487
Sabah	908	1,836	888	1,164	1,318	1,614	778	1,115	764	1,357	1,167	1,151	1,146	1,074	1,977
Sarawak	1,065	2,055	1,155	1,171	1,590	1,733	703	1,129	667	1,513	1,440	1,357	1,509	1,463	2,542
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	26,454	32,935	17,937	18,789	19,761	24,177	16,592	20,927	21,703	25,749	29,215	34,371	34,991	23,882	22,701
W.P. Labuan	37	80	36	37	50	38	25	43	31	67	40	54	66	51	108
W.P. Putrajaya	282	400	183	173	196	221	129	189	128	323	239	296	346	367	318
Unclassified*	13,363	13,502	23,954	6,498	17,934	41,155	18,139	68,705	63,112	55,494	41,503	76,105	73,629	89,177	101,496

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

Note: \*Including job vacancies for overseas

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**
**1. Labour productivity per hour worked by economic activity**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q3
<b>Value added per hour worked</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	RM	23.2	23.6	27.5	25.6	23.1	23.0	27.1	25.8	23.4	24.4	28.2
Mining & quarrying	RM	537.7	531.0	511.9	558.2	541.3	496.4	504.4	566.5	555.7	514.9	475.5
Manufacturing	RM	54.9	56.2	57.9	58.5	55.0	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.8	55.6	57.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	25.5	30.3	31.9	30.2	26.1	29.4	30.7	31.1	25.5	29.3	32.1
Beverages & tobacco products	RM	193.1	253.1	200.2	212.7	203.9	246.0	211.4	205.4	185.0	260.0	206.4
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	RM	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	RM	33.9	31.2	29.2	29.0	31.8	29.2	27.3	29.0	32.5	30.9	29.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	RM	89.9	92.3	106.7	99.7	89.7	88.1	101.6	96.7	87.1	87.1	100.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	RM	40.4	40.1	39.2	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.2	42.9	43.6	45.1	43.3
Electrical, electronic & optical products	RM	83.6	78.2	79.6	80.2	82.8	72.4	73.5	73.6	80.3	75.3	77.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	RM	59.0	75.7	65.7	82.4	59.0	72.3	64.4	83.4	60.7	74.2	62.9
Construction	RM	15.6	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.4	17.2	18.7	19.6	20.9
Services	RM	38.3	39.1	40.4	40.9	39.3	39.0	40.4	41.5	40.1	39.4	40.9
Utilities	RM	153.6	163.6	163.1	152.1	149.7	161.2	158.6	159.9	159.8	158.6	156.7
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	38.3	40.1	42.5	43.7	40.2	40.4	43.9	45.9	40.8	41.2	43.8
Food & beverages and accommodation	RM	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.9
Transportation & storage	RM	39.2	39.5	40.0	40.3	42.2	41.8	42.8	44.7	46.6	44.9	46.1
Information & communication	RM	164.8	165.8	159.0	152.9	163.9	161.9	161.3	157.7	160.9	160.3	160.4
Finance & insurance	RM	124.4	120.7	128.8	133.2	132.3	111.1	122.0	115.3	121.1	120.3	120.1
Real estate & business services	RM	23.0	24.2	24.9	24.1	24.1	24.9	25.2	25.9	25.9	25.8	27.1
Other services	RM	33.2	32.9	34.1	35.8	34.1	34.2	34.8	36.8	34.9	33.9	35.6

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**2. Labour productivity per hour worked by economic activity - annual percentage change**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q3
<b>Value added per hour worked</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	(%)	1.3	-2.6	0.2	0.8	-0.4	-2.5	-1.4	1.0	1.0	6.0	4.1
Mining & quarrying	(%)	-4.7	-6.2	5.4	5.1	0.7	-6.5	-1.5	1.5	2.7	3.7	-5.7
Manufacturing	(%)	-0.03	-1.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	-3.9	-4.5	-2.8	-0.3	2.9	3.4
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-6.6	-7.4	-5.0	-0.4	2.2	-3.0	-3.5	2.9	-2.4	-0.3	4.3
Beverages & tobacco products	(%)	-0.3	20.9	45.4	-5.4	5.6	-2.8	5.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.7	-2.3
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(%)	-3.7	-7.0	1.5	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.1	5.7	-0.02
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(%)	0.7	-6.1	-3.2	-7.4	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	0.1	2.3	5.7	9.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(%)	-4.5	-5.4	-1.4	-1.5	-0.3	-4.6	-4.8	-3.0	-2.9	-1.1	-1.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(%)	3.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.4	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.7	6.1	8.3	7.7
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(%)	8.0	3.7	5.8	3.6	-0.9	-7.5	-7.7	-8.2	-3.0	4.0	5.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(%)	-4.6	7.5	19.0	-2.1	0.004	-4.5	-2.0	1.2	2.8	2.6	-2.3
Construction	(%)	-8.1	-5.0	-2.1	8.1	6.4	3.5	5.1	2.6	12.5	19.1	20.1
Services	(%)	1.2	4.0	6.0	2.6	2.7	-0.04	-0.003	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.4
Utilities	(%)	-2.9	-1.5	-5.5	-8.0	-2.5	-1.5	-2.7	5.1	6.8	-1.6	-1.2
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-2.2	6.2	10.6	1.8	4.9	0.7	3.2	5.1	1.6	1.8	-0.3
Food & beverages and accommodation	(%)	15.7	26.5	42.3	20.5	5.6	-0.03	-5.5	-5.0	1.1	-2.2	1.1
Transportation & storage	(%)	20.8	19.0	18.5	8.1	7.8	5.9	7.1	11.1	10.4	7.4	7.6
Information & communication	(%)	-0.4	1.2	-4.5	-3.5	-0.5	-2.4	1.4	3.2	-1.8	-1.0	-0.5
Finance & insurance	(%)	-1.6	-3.4	3.3	6.0	6.3	-8.0	-5.3	-13.5	-8.4	8.3	-1.6
Real estate & business services	(%)	5.5	14.9	24.0	17.3	4.7	2.7	0.9	7.3	7.2	3.4	7.6
Other services	(%)	2.7	0.7	-1.7	1.0	2.6	4.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	-0.8	2.4

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**3. Labour productivity per employment by economic activity**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q3
<b>Value added per employment</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>23,207</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>24,375</b>	<b>25,009</b>	<b>23,744</b>	<b>23,434</b>	<b>24,486</b>	<b>25,101</b>	<b>24,236</b>	<b>24,154</b>	<b>25,077</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	RM	12,364	12,642	14,881	13,889	12,399	12,521	14,841	14,043	12,608	13,292	15,275
Mining & quarrying	RM	321,602	312,683	308,071	335,432	324,993	303,773	303,351	346,305	343,404	311,331	291,136
Manufacturing	RM	32,264	32,921	33,838	34,853	32,474	32,075	32,801	33,745	32,532	33,054	34,150
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	14,604	17,014	17,831	17,121	14,924	16,467	17,381	17,416	14,337	16,889	18,333
Beverages & tobacco products	RM	115,193	146,336	118,093	124,337	119,031	151,452	118,582	126,998	124,661	157,483	127,344
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	RM	5,770	5,386	5,584	6,061	6,196	5,843	5,801	5,980	6,190	5,984	5,986
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	RM	20,120	18,831	17,561	18,049	19,143	17,771	16,882	17,708	19,320	18,446	17,861
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	RM	54,600	55,673	64,346	61,364	54,935	54,537	62,409	59,443	54,578	55,436	63,632
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	RM	24,172	24,116	23,734	25,297	24,767	25,067	24,259	25,999	26,030	26,641	25,845
Electrical, electronic & optical products	RM	50,249	46,825	47,455	49,128	49,124	44,256	44,984	45,536	49,498	45,598	47,556
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	RM	36,020	45,492	39,019	49,551	36,277	43,129	38,620	50,478	37,115	44,799	38,549
Construction	RM	9,363	9,374	9,892	10,018	9,987	9,858	10,452	10,254	11,057	11,466	12,423
Services	RM	21,987	22,197	22,964	23,601	22,634	22,388	23,356	23,863	23,079	22,875	23,647
Utilities	RM	90,847	93,186	93,684	92,979	90,774	95,825	95,355	95,396	94,058	93,183	92,780
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	22,323	23,289	24,886	26,029	23,722	23,888	25,767	26,696	24,006	24,167	25,862
Food & beverages and accommodation	RM	6,187	6,199	6,445	6,566	6,451	6,231	6,218	6,327	6,424	6,164	6,168
Transportation & storage	RM	23,676	23,639	23,980	24,726	25,547	25,260	25,847	27,233	27,626	26,720	27,273
Information & communication	RM	97,275	96,071	95,805	93,697	95,145	94,826	94,880	93,729	95,598	95,175	95,421
Finance & insurance	RM	71,643	69,374	71,611	71,674	71,159	64,640	69,795	66,936	70,658	69,484	70,833
Real estate & business services	RM	13,647	14,098	14,295	14,570	14,593	14,766	15,165	15,403	15,662	15,684	16,133
Other services	RM	18,154	18,050	18,562	19,645	18,710	18,667	19,275	20,344	19,376	19,217	19,867

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**4. Labour productivity per employment by economic activity - annual percentage change**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q3
<b>Value added per employment</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	(%)	2.5	-0.9	2.9	3.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.3	1.1	1.7	6.2	2.9
Mining & quarrying	(%)	-3.6	-3.4	10.1	6.9	1.1	-2.8	-1.5	3.2	5.7	2.5	-4.0
Manufacturing	(%)	2.9	4.1	8.2	1.6	0.7	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	0.2	3.1	4.1
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-0.5	-2.6	-0.5	0.5	2.2	-3.2	-2.5	1.7	-3.9	2.6	5.5
Beverages & tobacco products	(%)	4.3	25.3	49.3	-5.7	3.3	3.5	0.4	2.1	4.7	4.0	7.4
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(%)	-0.9	0.7	6.3	2.8	7.4	8.5	3.9	-1.3	-0.1	2.4	3.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(%)	4.7	5.5	12.3	-2.6	-4.9	-5.6	-3.9	-1.9	0.9	3.8	5.8
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(%)	-2.9	-3.2	0.7	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	-3.0	-3.1	-0.7	1.6	2.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(%)	3.4	5.7	9.9	0.9	2.5	3.9	2.2	2.8	5.1	6.3	6.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(%)	10.6	10.0	11.5	4.9	-2.2	-5.5	-5.2	-7.3	0.8	3.0	5.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(%)	-1.4	12.8	30.8	-2.1	0.7	-5.2	-1.0	1.9	2.3	3.9	-0.2
Construction	(%)	-5.4	3.1	14.9	10.1	6.7	5.2	5.7	2.4	10.7	16.3	18.9
Services	(%)	3.6	7.5	11.4	4.2	2.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.2
Utilities	(%)	0.8	0.5	2.6	-3.3	-0.1	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.6	-2.8	-2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-0.5	11.1	17.8	4.9	6.3	2.6	3.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.4
Food & beverages and accommodation	(%)	20.7	30.5	45.7	18.0	4.3	0.5	-3.5	-3.6	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8
Transportation & storage	(%)	24.3	23.5	25.3	11.0	7.9	6.9	7.8	10.1	8.1	5.8	5.5
Information & communication	(%)	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.6	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0	0.03	0.5	0.4	0.6
Finance & insurance	(%)	-0.2	-1.1	4.2	-0.2	-0.7	-6.8	-2.5	-6.6	-0.7	7.5	1.5
Real estate & business services	(%)	8.0	18.1	29.3	22.2	6.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	7.3	6.2	6.4
Other services	(%)	4.3	3.5	4.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.1

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**5. Total hours worked by economic activity**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>8,939</b>	<b>9,039</b>	<b>9,210</b>	<b>9,247</b>	<b>9,299</b>	<b>9,419</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>9,452</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>9,672</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	Million	987	1,002	1,017	1,000	1,005	1,021	1,035	1,009	1,012	1,034	1,033
Mining & quarrying	Million	45	45	46	46	46	47	46	47	47	46	47
Manufacturing	Million	1,589	1,585	1,595	1,631	1,637	1,652	1,669	1,674	1,674	1,680	1,704
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	278	275	278	285	291	289	299	297	298	305	309
Beverages & tobacco products	Million	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	13	12	12
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	Million	145	144	139	136	140	143	136	133	138	141	142
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	Million	183	184	186	192	188	193	200	199	192	192	195
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	Million	264	263	265	267	269	271	272	274	281	285	287
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	Million	227	225	227	230	230	228	234	238	233	231	237
Electrical, electronic & optical products	Million	361	368	372	387	378	392	393	396	393	388	393
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	Million	120	117	117	124	129	124	125	126	128	127	129
Construction	Million	827	814	823	827	834	836	839	835	830	823	838
Services	Million	5,487	5,493	5,558	5,706	5,725	5,744	5,830	5,854	5,889	6,028	6,050
Utilities	Million	63	62	63	67	65	65	66	67	66	68	69
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1,576	1,592	1,618	1,665	1,644	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,681	1,701	1,727
Food & beverages and accommodation	Million	977	954	981	995	1,041	1,045	1,088	1,094	1,086	1,129	1,144
Transportation & storage	Million	338	339	346	365	363	364	365	371	365	375	375
Information & communication	Million	149	149	157	164	156	158	160	164	163	165	167
Finance & insurance	Million	215	214	209	204	205	222	219	224	226	225	230
Real estate & business services	Million	672	670	670	711	715	704	717	713	726	744	735
Other services	Million	1,497	1,512	1,514	1,536	1,536	1,533	1,562	1,568	1,577	1,621	1,604

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**6. Employment by economic activity**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>(‘000)</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>15,701</b>	<b>15,831</b>	<b>15,942</b>	<b>16,062</b>	<b>16,146</b>	<b>16,251</b>	<b>16,347</b>	<b>16,401</b>	<b>16,591</b>	<b>16,715</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	(‘000)	1,854	1,872	1,878	1,840	1,874	1,877	1,889	1,854	1,875	1,897	1,907
Mining & quarrying	(‘000)	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Manufacturing	(‘000)	2,702	2,705	2,731	2,740	2,771	2,780	2,814	2,823	2,820	2,825	2,853
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(‘000)	486	489	496	502	510	516	530	529	528	528	540
Beverages & tobacco products	(‘000)	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(‘000)	278	274	271	260	261	262	262	263	266	266	266
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(‘000)	309	304	309	308	312	318	324	326	322	322	326
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(‘000)	435	435	439	434	440	437	442	445	448	448	453
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(‘000)	379	374	376	379	383	379	388	392	390	390	397
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(‘000)	600	615	624	632	637	641	642	641	637	641	641
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(‘000)	196	195	197	207	210	207	208	208	209	211	211
Construction	(‘000)	1,382	1,383	1,378	1,387	1,391	1,397	1,398	1,403	1,406	1,408	1,410
Services	(‘000)	9,561	9,666	9,768	9,899	9,949	10,017	10,074	10,190	10,224	10,385	10,468
Utilities	(‘000)	107	108	110	110	108	109	110	112	111	115	117
Wholesale & retail trade	(‘000)	2,704	2,745	2,766	2,793	2,785	2,798	2,817	2,842	2,858	2,898	2,924
Food & beverages and accommodation	(‘000)	1,694	1,709	1,730	1,782	1,826	1,861	1,880	1,933	1,935	1,990	2,015
Transportation & storage	(‘000)	559	566	576	595	600	603	604	610	616	630	633
Information & communication	(‘000)	252	257	261	267	268	270	272	276	274	277	280
Finance & insurance	(‘000)	373	373	376	378	381	381	382	385	387	390	390
Real estate & business services	(‘000)	1,134	1,152	1,169	1,176	1,183	1,187	1,190	1,197	1,199	1,222	1,233
Other services	(‘000)	2,738	2,756	2,781	2,797	2,797	2,809	2,818	2,835	2,843	2,862	2,877

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**7. Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>361,453</b>	<b>368,117</b>	<b>385,880</b>	<b>398,691</b>	<b>381,374</b>	<b>378,371</b>	<b>397,916</b>	<b>410,313</b>	<b>397,507</b>	<b>400,736</b>	<b>419,168</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	Million	22,924	23,666	27,944	25,549	23,242	23,498	28,030	26,042	23,646	25,222	29,134
Mining & quarrying	Million	24,377	23,667	23,421	25,535	24,755	23,173	23,162	26,422	26,172	23,808	22,253
Manufacturing	Million	87,174	89,038	92,399	95,512	89,990	89,152	92,291	95,261	91,727	93,369	97,432
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	7,097	8,319	8,845	8,595	7,604	8,497	9,206	9,218	7,576	8,923	9,908
Beverages & tobacco products	Million	2,122	2,584	2,107	2,249	2,239	2,812	2,203	2,371	2,387	3,036	2,422
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	Million	1,605	1,478	1,513	1,574	1,619	1,533	1,519	1,573	1,644	1,589	1,589
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	Million	6,222	5,728	5,433	5,564	5,973	5,646	5,470	5,775	6,222	5,939	5,827
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	Million	23,748	24,243	28,274	26,627	24,170	23,847	27,589	26,462	24,446	24,822	28,804
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	Million	9,159	9,015	8,919	9,596	9,476	9,506	9,406	10,196	10,163	10,398	10,269
Electrical, electronic & optical products	Million	30,160	28,781	29,613	31,061	31,300	28,362	28,858	29,188	31,529	29,217	30,483
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	Million	7,062	8,889	7,696	10,245	7,609	8,949	8,038	10,479	7,760	9,446	8,130
Construction	Million	12,938	12,961	13,635	13,892	13,895	13,767	14,611	14,386	15,551	16,143	17,520
Services	Million	210,226	214,560	224,311	233,625	225,184	224,259	235,300	243,162	235,953	237,551	247,547
Utilities	Million	9,704	10,074	10,312	10,267	9,765	10,417	10,520	10,710	10,473	10,749	10,851
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	60,368	63,920	68,830	72,695	66,072	66,835	72,596	75,868	68,614	70,028	75,609
Food & beverages and accommodation	Million	10,479	10,592	11,152	11,704	11,782	11,599	11,692	12,233	12,428	12,266	12,431
Transportation & storage	Million	13,234	13,389	13,811	14,714	15,340	15,234	15,609	16,599	17,026	16,829	17,256
Information & communication	Million	24,548	24,712	24,970	25,054	25,488	25,617	25,847	25,876	26,218	26,409	26,763
Finance & insurance	Million	26,711	25,888	26,912	27,121	27,143	24,606	26,671	25,768	27,333	27,100	27,593
Real estate & business services	Million	15,481	16,238	16,711	17,127	17,258	17,523	18,044	18,440	18,779	19,165	19,885
Other services	Million	49,701	49,747	51,613	54,943	52,338	52,428	54,321	57,667	55,081	55,005	57,158
plus import duties	Million	3,813	4,224	4,169	4,579	4,308	4,522	4,523	5,040	4,459	4,644	5,282

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q3 2024**

**8. Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices - annual percentage change**

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024		
		Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4 <sup>r</sup>	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>												
Agriculture	(%)	1.6	-1.6	2.3	2.5	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	7.3	3.9
Mining & quarrying	(%)	-1.0	-1.7	10.4	7.3	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7	2.7	-3.9
Manufacturing	(%)	6.7	9.2	13.1	4.0	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	4.7	5.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	5.0	2.5	5.3	4.4	7.2	2.1	4.1	7.2	-0.4	5.0	7.6
Beverages & tobacco products	(%)	5.9	28.9	49.9	-4.0	5.5	8.8	4.6	5.4	6.6	8.0	9.9
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(%)	4.9	7.1	12.3	-0.3	0.8	3.7	0.4	-0.1	1.5	3.6	4.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(%)	6.9	12.1	15.7	-2.7	-4.0	-1.4	0.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(%)	-0.4	-0.8	4.2	0.9	1.8	-1.6	-2.4	-0.6	1.1	4.1	4.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(%)	5.3	10.5	13.6	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.2	9.4	9.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(%)	15.4	15.5	17.4	9.2	3.8	-1.5	-2.5	-6.0	0.7	3.0	5.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(%)	2.6	20.4	37.2	5.0	7.7	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.0	5.6	1.1
Construction	(%)	-6.0	2.6	15.3	10.2	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9	17.3	19.9
Services	(%)	6.5	11.9	16.8	9.2	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2
Utilities	(%)	1.9	3.8	7.8	0.4	0.6	3.4	2.0	4.3	7.3	3.2	3.1
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	4.4	17.7	24.2	10.0	9.4	4.6	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.2
Food & beverages and accommodation	(%)	25.4	36.4	53.3	26.8	12.4	9.5	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.8	6.3
Transportation & storage	(%)	24.9	33.9	39.4	21.6	15.9	13.8	13.0	12.8	11.0	10.5	10.6
Information & communication	(%)	6.1	5.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.5
Finance & insurance	(%)	-0.9	-1.6	4.5	1.3	1.6	-4.9	-0.9	-5.0	0.7	10.1	3.5
Real estate & business services	(%)	8.8	21.2	35.5	27.2	11.5	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.8	9.4	10.2
Other services	(%)	6.4	6.3	7.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.2
plus import duties	(%)	-3.2	0.1	27.2	8.8	13.0	7.1	8.5	10.1	3.5	2.7	16.8

Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2024, DOSM

**Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q2 2024**

**1. Profile of formal employee**

Indicator	Unit	2023									2024					
		Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2		
Month		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Total</b>	<b>(‘000)</b>	<b>6,602.5</b>	<b>6,582.8</b>	<b>6,599.8</b>	<b>6,661.4</b>	<b>6,665.0</b>	<b>6,678.0</b>	<b>6,704.1</b>	<b>6,678.3</b>	<b>6,674.9</b>	<b>6,622.7</b>	<b>6,538.1</b>	<b>6,547.9</b>	<b>6,728.0</b>	<b>6,717.0</b>	<b>6,731.0</b>
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	(‘000)	3,669.1	3,655.3	3,662.7	3,699.4	3,697.0	3,701.7	3,720.3	3,704.7	3,701.6	3,674.1	3,618.2	3,624.1	3,725.5	3,715.9	3,721.4
Female	(‘000)	2,933.4	2,927.5	2,937.1	2,962.1	2,967.9	2,976.3	2,983.7	2,973.5	2,973.3	2,948.6	2,919.8	2,923.8	3,002.6	3,001.2	3,009.6
<b>Age group</b>																
Less than 20	(‘000)	107.3	120.3	125.5	129.0	127.0	127.1	126.0	127.7	131.6	57.8	60.4	76.8	90.6	100.5	107.1
20-24	(‘000)	771.0	777.9	790.5	813.5	836.6	852.3	857.2	859.5	865.7	707.1	708.7	717.7	737.5	748.0	763.6
25-29	(‘000)	1,320.7	1,313.2	1,315.9	1,326.3	1,327.1	1,330.6	1,337.7	1,333.5	1,331.0	1,307.9	1,295.5	1,293.8	1,330.2	1,328.0	1,330.2
30-34	(‘000)	1,104.1	1,096.9	1,097.4	1,103.9	1,101.4	1,100.9	1,104.9	1,100.2	1,097.5	1,149.5	1,132.3	1,128.0	1,156.5	1,150.8	1,149.4
35-39	(‘000)	919.5	914.0	914.6	920.7	918.2	918.0	921.7	917.9	916.3	933.6	919.4	917.4	939.7	935.5	934.0
40-44	(‘000)	718.0	713.5	714.1	719.6	717.5	717.5	720.7	717.5	716.5	744.0	732.4	730.9	749.8	746.0	745.4
45-49	(‘000)	597.0	593.1	593.4	598.4	595.9	595.5	598.2	595.0	594.1	611.9	601.8	600.9	616.0	612.3	611.4
50-54	(‘000)	470.7	466.7	466.3	469.9	467.3	466.5	468.2	465.2	464.0	486.9	478.2	476.8	489.5	485.8	484.6
55-59	(‘000)	325.2	321.8	320.4	322.4	319.9	318.4	319.5	316.5	314.9	337.4	330.2	328.8	337.0	333.4	331.6
60-64	(‘000)	159.2	156.9	154.8	154.3	152.1	150.1	150.0	146.6	145.3	172.1	167.4	166.3	169.2	166.0	164.0
65 and above	(‘000)	109.8	108.6	106.9	103.4	101.9	101.1	100.0	98.8	98.0	114.6	111.8	110.6	112.2	110.8	109.8
<b>State</b>																
Johor	(‘000)	701.7	699.4	702.1	706.4	707.4	708.8	708.1	709.9	710.8	705.6	697.2	699.1	719.3	718.9	721.0
Kedah	(‘000)	237.6	235.5	235.8	239.8	239.2	239.0	241.0	240.7	240.5	237.8	234.2	234.9	244.8	243.0	242.8
Kelantan	(‘000)	92.7	90.7	91.1	93.8	93.0	92.8	93.4	92.6	92.3	91.0	88.4	88.6	94.1	92.6	92.4
Melaka	(‘000)	175.0	174.0	174.6	176.5	175.9	176.0	178.3	177.6	177.4	174.6	171.4	172.0	176.1	175.1	175.6
Negeri Sembilan	(‘000)	170.7	169.0	169.7	172.0	171.5	171.6	172.2	170.6	170.7	169.0	165.5	165.7	171.6	170.7	170.6
Pahang	(‘000)	166.9	165.8	166.5	168.2	167.0	167.0	169.1	168.2	168.2	166.4	163.5	163.5	168.3	168.1	168.6
Pulau Pinang	(‘000)	533.4	531.0	530.8	533.5	534.0	535.0	535.0	528.9	529.1	524.3	518.9	518.9	529.8	529.5	531.1
Perak	(‘000)	311.0	308.4	309.7	312.1	310.6	311.6	312.5	310.2	310.5	307.2	302.7	304.0	311.9	311.5	311.6
Perlis	(‘000)	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.4	18.1	17.2	17.1	18.7	17.9	17.9
Selangor	(‘000)	1,872.7	1,871.0	1,873.4	1,891.0	1,890.0	1,892.6	1,895.0	1,884.5	1,881.8	1,865.2	1,840.2	1,842.2	1,891.3	1,891.3	1,896.4
Terengganu	(‘000)	140.1	138.5	139.1	142.4	141.4	141.7	143.7	142.7	143.2	141.3	137.7	138.2	144.8	143.7	143.9
Sabah	(‘000)	330.7	331.9	333.4	334.5	335.0	335.0	336.1	337.2	337.0	336.6	335.1	334.6	338.1	337.9	339.1
Sarawak	(‘000)	485.6	484.1	485.4	490.1	490.5	490.9	493.8	492.4	492.0	486.9	480.8	484.8	499.3	498.4	498.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	(‘000)	1,319.4	1,318.8	1,323.8	1,335.3	1,343.4	1,350.5	1,359.8	1,356.8	1,355.3	1,352.3	1,339.2	1,337.4	1,372.0	1,370.4	1,373.6
W.P. Labuan	(‘000)	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.4	17.2	17.3	17.3
W.P. Putrajaya	(‘000)	29.2	29.4	29.4	30.0	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	29.7	29.9	30.2	30.8	30.7	30.8

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q2 2024, DOSM

**Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q2 2024**

**1. Profile of formal employee (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2023									2024					
		Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2		
Month		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Total</b>	<b>(‘000)</b>	<b>6,602.5</b>	<b>6,582.8</b>	<b>6,599.8</b>	<b>6,661.4</b>	<b>6,665.0</b>	<b>6,678.0</b>	<b>6,704.1</b>	<b>6,678.3</b>	<b>6,674.9</b>	<b>6,622.7</b>	<b>6,538.1</b>	<b>6,547.9</b>	<b>6,728.0</b>	<b>6,717.0</b>	<b>6,731.0</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>																
Agriculture	(‘000)	131.1	130.5	130.5	130.3	129.9	129.6	130.1	129.4	129.3	128.3	126.7	126.6	129.0	128.7	129.1
Mining & quarrying	(‘000)	35.3	35.4	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.7	36.6	37.0	38.1	38.2	38.3
Manufacturing	(‘000)	1,214.7	1,206.4	1,206.6	1,215.9	1,216.7	1,216.4	1,218.9	1,214.6	1,210.8	1,202.6	1,190.5	1,164.4	1,211.1	1,208.6	1,208.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(‘000)	168.8	168.1	168.9	172.4	174.3	174.4	174.4	174.0	170.3	173.1	171.1	171.5	174.5	174.8	174.4
Beverages & tobacco products	(‘000)	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.7
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(‘000)	26.7	26.5	26.2	25.9	25.6	25.6	25.1	24.9	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	24.8	24.2	24.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(‘000)	101.1	99.9	99.8	101.3	100.7	100.4	100.6	100.1	99.9	98.9	96.9	94.5	98.7	97.3	96.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(‘000)	199.5	198.7	198.4	199.3	199.1	199.1	199.4	198.4	198.1	194.1	193.1	188.6	199.2	198.6	198.8
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(‘000)	149.0	148.3	148.7	150.1	149.8	149.8	150.4	150.2	150.0	147.8	147.2	144.6	149.4	149.2	149.1
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(‘000)	352.0	349.3	347.7	347.4	347.4	346.4	345.7	343.4	343.1	340.3	336.6	319.1	335.7	336.2	335.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(‘000)	205.9	204.1	205.3	207.6	208.0	208.9	211.4	211.7	212.4	211.9	209.7	210.4	217.1	216.6	218.2
Construction	(‘000)	411.1	406.7	408.4	419.9	417.3	418.8	426.7	424.4	424.1	417.0	404.9	389.5	423.3	420.6	420.5
Services	(‘000)	4,429.4	4,421.7	4,436.1	4,481.2	4,485.7	4,496.0	4,511.5	4,492.0	4,494.2	4,456.4	4,398.1	4,450.4	4,545.8	4,538.3	4,550.1
Utilities	(‘000)	64.1	65.1	65.5	65.5	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.3	66.1	64.5	64.8	69.5	69.9	70.0
Wholesale & retail trade	(‘000)	1,425.2	1,422.1	1,426.1	1,432.1	1,431.4	1,432.0	1,432.9	1,428.0	1,433.0	1,424.8	1,406.8	1,390.2	1,441.3	1,437.6	1,439.8
Food & beverages and accommodation	(‘000)	309.4	317.2	315.7	318.6	318.9	318.2	311.3	304.4	299.8	295.6	288.8	286.1	295.1	293.6	294.5
Transportation & storage	(‘000)	299.9	297.4	298.1	304.2	303.9	303.8	304.7	304.0	304.5	300.4	295.0	292.2	301.6	297.3	297.6
Information & communication	(‘000)	215.0	214.2	214.9	215.7	215.0	216.0	217.5	214.7	214.7	211.8	210.2	215.7	222.3	221.7	221.9
Finance & insurance	(‘000)	298.6	299.1	299.3	300.7	300.9	302.1	305.0	305.2	306.0	305.5	304.5	303.7	307.6	307.0	307.3
Real estate & business services	(‘000)	793.0	785.3	786.1	806.2	805.0	808.3	823.8	818.3	818.3	808.1	792.1	788.4	826.6	820.8	823.2
Other services	(‘000)	1,024.2	1,021.3	1,030.4	1,038.1	1,044.9	1,049.8	1,050.4	1,051.3	1,051.6	1,044.1	1,036.3	1,109.3	1,081.8	1,090.3	1,095.8
Unclassified	(‘000)	380.9	382.1	382.5	378.2	379.4	380.9	380.0	381.0	379.8	381.7	381.2	380.0	380.7	382.7	384.4

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q2 2024, DOSM

**Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q2 2024**

**2. Median monthly wages of formal employee**

Indicator	Unit	2023									2024					
		Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2		
Month		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Total</b>	<b>(RM)</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,745</b>
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	(RM)	2,700	2,600	2,645	2,627	2,627	2,645	2,664	2,664	2,945	2,982	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,764	2,782
Female	(RM)	2,600	2,500	2,527	2,500	2,500	2,518	2,564	2,564	2,845	2,900	2,727	2,800	2,700	2,682	2,700
<b>Age group</b>																
Less than 20	(RM)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
20-24	(RM)	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,727	1,745	1,782	1,782	1,845	1,782	1,745	1,764	1,764	1,782	1,782
25-29	(RM)	2,400	2,327	2,364	2,364	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,445	2,427	2,464
30-34	(RM)	3,000	2,845	2,882	2,864	2,882	2,882	2,900	2,900	3,145	3,082	2,989	3,045	3,000	2,973	3,000
35-39	(RM)	3,400	3,200	3,245	3,200	3,227	3,227	3,264	3,245	3,564	3,500	3,364	3,500	3,400	3,327	3,364
40-44	(RM)	3,545	3,400	3,464	3,400	3,427	3,427	3,464	3,464	3,827	3,827	3,600	3,764	3,600	3,500	3,527
45-49	(RM)	3,582	3,482	3,500	3,482	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,927	4,000	3,727	3,818	3,682	3,600	3,627
50-54	(RM)	3,445	3,300	3,345	3,300	3,300	3,327	3,327	3,327	3,682	3,864	3,582	3,645	3,500	3,500	3,500
55-59	(RM)	3,145	3,064	3,082	3,033	3,064	3,064	3,064	3,064	3,382	3,500	3,327	3,364	3,227	3,200	3,200
60-64	(RM)	2,800	2,775	2,764	2,727	2,727	2,727	2,700	2,727	2,900	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,945	2,945	2,900
65 and above	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,545	2,564	2,755	3,000	2,800	2,745	2,700	2,700	2,700
<b>State</b>																
Johor	(RM)	2,400	2,364	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,427	2,400	2,673	2,700	2,500	2,582	2,500	2,500	2,500
Kedah	(RM)	1,864	1,809	1,845	1,864	1,827	1,845	1,864	1,827	2,000	1,982	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,900	1,900
Kelantan	(RM)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,627	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,645	1,627	1,645	1,600	1,645	1,645
Melaka	(RM)	2,375	2,282	2,364	2,282	2,300	2,282	2,455	2,400	2,682	2,522	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,382	2,464
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	2,282	2,264	2,282	2,264	2,264	2,245	2,264	2,264	2,482	2,500	2,327	2,500	2,345	2,345	2,400
Pahang	(RM)	2,027	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,082	2,100	2,082	2,145	2,100	2,082	2,100
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	2,682	2,600	2,645	2,627	2,627	2,645	2,700	2,682	3,245	3,033	2,864	2,827	2,800	2,800	2,800
Perak	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,082	2,200	2,064	2,082	2,045	2,045	2,027
Perlis	(RM)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,664	1,627	1,627	1,627	1,700	1,700	1,682	1,682	1,700	1,682	1,682
Selangor	(RM)	3,000	2,882	2,945	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,945	2,964	3,164	3,245	3,027	3,164	3,064	3,000	3,000
Terengganu	(RM)	1,882	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,982	2,000	2,000	1,982	2,000	2,000
Sabah	(RM)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,882	1,945	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,864
Sarawak	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,064	2,064	2,045	2,082	2,045
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	4,064	3,800	3,822	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	4,045	4,145	4,000	4,256	4,073	3,964	3,982
W.P. Labuan	(RM)	1,964	1,927	1,900	1,945	1,964	1,964	2,000	2,000	2,327	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
W.P. Putrajaya	(RM)	2,782	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,464	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,500	2,482	2,727	2,500	2,500	2,500

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q2 2024, DOSM

**Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q2 2024**

**2. Median monthly wages of formal employee (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2023									2024					
		Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2		
Month		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Total</b>	<b>(RM)</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,745</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>																
Agriculture	(RM)	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,964	1,964	1,982	1,982	1,950	2,300	2,100	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Mining & quarrying	(RM)	5,400	5,200	5,200	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	6,844	6,200	5,900	8,400	5,900	5,800	5,900
Manufacturing	(RM)	2,500	2,400	2,464	2,445	2,427	2,427	2,500	2,482	3,200	2,845	2,582	2,645	2,582	2,522	2,582
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	2,245	2,164	2,173	2,178	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,164	2,445	2,478	2,278	2,300	2,345	2,264	2,264
Beverages & tobacco products	(RM)	3,200	2,967	2,982	2,964	3,000	3,089	3,000	3,145	4,127	3,364	3,282	3,327	3,300	3,156	3,164
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(RM)	1,900	1,900	1,945	1,945	1,964	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,245	2,045	2,045	2,064	2,027	2,064
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(RM)	2,264	2,200	2,264	2,256	2,245	2,264	2,300	2,282	2,500	2,782	2,445	2,427	2,364	2,382	2,382
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(RM)	2,627	2,464	2,545	2,527	2,527	2,500	2,682	2,564	3,282	3,064	2,700	2,827	2,700	2,600	2,700
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(RM)	2,600	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,564	2,582	2,882	3,000	2,811	2,700	2,700	2,664	2,664
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(RM)	2,545	2,464	2,567	2,527	2,527	2,500	2,600	2,582	3,864	2,964	2,682	2,664	2,700	2,627	2,745
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(RM)	2,627	2,464	2,527	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,564	2,545	3,145	2,744	2,564	2,891	2,664	2,545	2,664
Construction	(RM)	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,814	3,000	2,864	2,964	2,800	2,845	2,800
Services	(RM)	2,682	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,627	2,645	2,800	2,964	2,800	2,882	2,800	2,764	2,764
Utilities	(RM)	3,582	2,800	2,964	2,782	2,745	2,745	2,745	2,745	3,033	3,282	3,111	3,400	3,600	3,245	3,064
Wholesale & retail trade	(RM)	2,300	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,282	2,282	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,600	2,427	2,464	2,400	2,364	2,382
Food & beverages and accommodation	(RM)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,864	1,900	1,982	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,982	1,964
Transportation & storage	(RM)	2,845	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,727	2,764	2,789	2,782	3,000	3,000	2,827	3,033	2,989	2,867	2,864
Information & communication	(RM)	5,200	5,000	4,964	4,964	4,964	4,982	4,900	4,964	5,300	5,300	5,200	5,700	5,300	5,100	5,100
Finance & insurance	(RM)	6,000	5,822	5,700	5,500	5,564	5,700	5,600	5,700	6,300	6,000	6,200	6,900	6,200	5,900	6,000
Real estate & business services	(RM)	2,800	2,764	2,800	2,727	2,764	2,764	2,745	2,782	2,964	3,000	2,964	3,000	2,900	2,882	2,900
Other services	(RM)	2,600	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,727	2,764	2,700	2,764	2,682	2,664	2,682

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q2 2024, DOSM

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

## THIRD QUARTER 2024

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